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STATEMENT BY CHIEF OF USSR INF DELEGATION

LD281430 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva September 28 TASS -- A USSR delegation to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe arrived in Geneva today. Upon arrival the head of the delegation, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, made the following statement:

The delegation of the USSR has arrived in Geneva for a continuation of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, negotiations which are to resume on September 30.

The Soviet Union's position on the problem being discussed provides a good basis for agreement on radical reductions and limitations of nuclear arms in Europe on a stable, long-term basis. On the Soviet side there are both a wish and concrete deed which make it possible to put a stop to the endless build-up of increasingly destructive types of nuclear weapons in the European Continent and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The USSR vividly shows this both at the negotiations and outside their framework.

It is up to the USA. It is necessary that the U.S. side finally make its contribution to the elaboration of an accord which would meet the task of lowering the level of nuclear confrontation, and meet the principle of parity and equal security.

As the leader of our party and the state Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, we are for such negotiations which are conducted not for the purpose of covering up military preparations but with a view to achieving concrete agreements acceptable to both sides and reducing the risk of military conflicts. In so doing we are ready to respect and take into account the legitimate interests of our partners in the same degree as we expect that they will take into account our natural and legitimate interests.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'SABOTAGING DISARMAMENT TALKS'

LD281256 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- "No matter how aggravated the present situation in the world is there is every reason to say that nobody can stop the process of detente," Leonid Zamyatin stresses. He contributed a big article to the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (September 29 issue) in which he analyses two directions in world politics: the course of the USSR at strengthening peace and security and the Reagan administration's line that has fully departed from detente.

"The 20 months of the Reagan administration's stay in office have shown that its policy is the most militaristic and reactionary one as compared to the policy of any of the post-war administrations in Washington", the article says. "It complies only with the interests of the most aggressive groupings of the military-industrial complex proceeding from the premise that the interests of the United States can be protected only by attaining nuclear superiority which will give America the possibility of asserting its domination".

The author draws attention to Reagan's statement that in his opinion the USSR and the United States are in a state of war. Secret instructions concerning the development of the United States Armed Forces speak of the creation of preconditions for struggle "to destroy socialism as a socio-political system". It is to this that various doctrines worked out by the Pentagon are subordinated, the article says.

"The long-term programme of the 'rearmament' of NATO countries, the decision to start the full-scale production of the neutron bomb, the plans of deploying new 'Eurostrategic' missiles in Western Europe, the chemical arming of the United States Army -- all these are interconnected stages of adjusting the military machine of the United States and of some of its NATO allies to the political ambitions of imperialism's belligerent circles," Zamyatin writes.

He writes further that proceeding from its course the United States administration has taken the line of sabotaging disarmament talks, including talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons. "As to the repeated statements made by representatives of the White House that the United States supposedly 'strives for substantial reductions of armaments,' they are nothing but hypocritical rhetoric."

"Under pressure by world public opinion the United States was forced to enter talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is indicative, however, that even before the talks began Washington made such proposals on questions on the agenda that clearly demonstrated its lack of interest in drawing up agreements on a mutual basis." To back this conclusion Zamyatin makes a detailed study of the so called "zero option" and also the position of the United States at the Geneva talks on the limitation nad reduction of strategic arms. The author notes that they are "directed at undermining the existing balance of forces."

"The Soviet Union suggests a different approach and backed it up by its concrete proposals," Zamyatin continues. "The solution should take into account the existing parity in the military-strategic field and lead to a balanced reduction of the existing levels of strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States. For instance the mighty arsenal of U.S. nuclear warheads carried by long-range bombers should not remain outside of this reduction. In short it is necessary for the just and mutually acceptable principle of equality and equal security to be observed at the talks. A different approach will push the talks only into an impasse."

"The situation now is such that it is precisely the current year, 1982, that will determine to a big extent the way in which international relations will develop further," the author writes. "In the obtaining international situation the main thing of overriding importance is to eliminate the nuclear threat and block the road of war. No other considerations, contradictions or differences between states whatsoever should be allowed to become an impediment in this vitally important endeavour."

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT TO EUROPE PLANNED FOR DEC

LD281956 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 28 TASS — The United States continues planning to start deploying its new medium-range missiles in Western Europe in December 1983. This was announced by the Pentagon's spokesman today.

The United States intends to deploy 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European NATO countries, specifically the FRG, Britain and Italy. These sinister plans evoked deep indignation and caused a strong protest movement of the West European public.

U.S. EXPERTS URGE TEST BAN TALKS RESUMPTION

PM281025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Wrong Decision"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep — Official Washington's refusal to resume the trilateral talks with the USSR and Britain on a total and general nuclear weapons test ban has demonstrated the R. Reagan administration's reluctance to take steps to eliminate the nuclear threat and strengthen stability in the world. This opinion has been voiced by eminent experts and politicians who took part in a U.S. congressional symposium on the problem of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The refusal, announced in July by the administration, to take part in the talks to draft a treaty on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is a classic case of Washington's opposition to the curtailment of nuclear programs, Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated.

This step, he said, is a great mistake both from the viewpoint of foreign policy in general and the viewpoint of the interests of U.S. national security.

The conclusion of such a treaty would be a major step toward the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and technology in the world, P. Warnke continued. By rejecting talks aimed at drafting this treaty the United States is simply disregarding its own commitments.

Edward Kennedy, a prominent U.S. politician and Democratic senator from Massachusetts, who recently submitted to Congress' upper house a resolution demanding that the administration resume the trilateral talks, stated that the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is "the most important issue of our time."

U.S.-BASED WEAPONS HARM BRITISH NUCLEAR POLICY

LD280606 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program with station military observer Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] The Tory government's recent decision that British Trident II missile-carrying submarines will be based in the American State of Georgia, has again set off speculation in Britain about possible changes in the country's nuclear strategy. In an article in the NATO REVIEW last February, the defence secretary, John Nott, argued that the nuclear policy of the United Kingdom would remain strictly defensive, based as in the past on the minimum deterrent concept. Under this concept, British nuclear forces should have a capability to do irreparable damage to the Soviet Union by destroying industrial centres and densely populated areas. The secretary said that to retain such a capacity it was necessary to buy the Trident II system from the United States to replace Polaris. It is here that something just does not fit in. For instance, Mr Nott and his predecessor Mr Pym, have repeatedly said that Polaris missiles are good enough to meet British needs even in the 1990's.

You will remember that Britain announced the purchase of Trident I right after Washington came up in 1980 with its Directive 59 which provides for waging a limited nuclear war and destroying Soviet central systems including control and communication systems. Trident I has forward their plans to wage a protracted nuclear war, and this kind of warfare would require invulnerable, powerful and accurate weapon systems like Trident II. Britain then decided to buy this weaponry which has much more pronounced defensive capabilities. There can hardly be any doubt that all these developments are closely interrelated. They show that Britain's nuclear policy is becoming increasingly subordinated to America and that includes ever more offensive. Indeed, why should one buy offensive arms to pursue a defensive strategy? Does a deterrant policy really need to be bolstered by such a powerful and accurate system as Trident II, whose range, (?yields) and pinpoint accuracy can be employed to destroy small fortified targets, such as command posts, missile silos and communications centres? It can be effectively used when a potential enemy still has his missiles in silos so as to blind him and thus lessen your own losses. But this would be a first strike, launching aggression, not an action taken in defence.

Trident II's which Britain is buying are the kind of weapon for a protracted nuclear war planned by the United States. Since Washington plans exchanging what it calls limited strike for half a year, the best way to do so is from new submarines, which are difficult to get and which can operate on a vast territory. British strategic forces are targeted jointly with American. Now, by placing its new weapons across the Atlantic, Britain will make its nuclear policy still more dependent on the United States. Against this background the British Government's right to use its nuclear weapons in emergency as it sees fit looks very dubious.

U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPACE ASSAILED

LD281734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 28 Sep 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov]

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, made a slip which caused confusion in the White House. In an interview for the propaganda film "Countdown to Survival" ordered by the National Security Council, he revealed that the United States intends to equip U.S. military satellites with combat missiles. At the last moment vigilant censors cut this piece out of the film. The White House, writes the newspaper NEW YORK POST, told the Pentagon chief that only the President can make program statements in the field of national policy, including military policy.

However, having mentioned the plans to create a new orbital system of weapons, Weinberger did not in essence reveal a particular secret. The Reagan administration, having pursued a course of total militarization, is actively preparing for space wars. As the weekly AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY writes, work on creating anti-satellite missiles is in the final stages. Specific times have already been set for carrying out initial tests on two-stage missiles which will then be taken into the upper layers of the atmosphere by F-15 fighter-bombers.

The Pentagon strategists attribute great significance to military use of "shuttle" type re-usable spaceships. They will escort into space the Pentagon's orbital command centers and spy-satellites. They will also help in the testing of new types of space weaponry.

As AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports, the Defense Department intends to spend 4.5 billion dollars on the "shuttle" program by the mid-eighties.

Overall, in the next three years, the Pentagon plans to increase its spending on space weaponry design by 20 percent per year, says THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Against a background like this, the "revelations" of the head of the Defense Department are no more than an open secret.

USTINOV, BLOC DEFENSE MINISTERS ARRIVE IN VARNA

LD271426 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Varna September 27 TASS -- Delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-states arrived in the People's Republic of Bulgaria today to attend the Shield-82 exercise. A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic is led by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of Ministry of Defence -- first deputy minister of defence; that of the German Democratic Republic by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, minister of National Defence; that of the Polish People's Republic by General Florian Siwicki, head of the General Staff of the Polish Army -- deputy minister of national defence; that of the Socialist Republic of Romania by Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence; that of the Soviet Union by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR; and that of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by General of the Army Martin Dzur, minister of national defence.

The following military delegations have also arrived to attend the Shield-82 exercise: of the SRV -- led by Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, deputy minister of national defence -- chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army; of the Republic of Cuba -- led by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and that of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Colonel-General Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defence.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1630 GMT on 27 September transmits a correction to the list of military delegations deleting the reference to the Cuban delegation.]

At the airport the delegations were met by General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), Bulgarian minister of people's defence, by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and by general of the Army A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, has arrived at the area of the exercises.

KULIKOV INTERVIEW ON ROLE OF WARSAW PACT

AU271430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 82 pp 1-4

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to APN military observer Vasily Morozov, "specially for" RABOTNICHESKO DELO -- "A Powerful Factor in Confronting Imperialist Danger"; date and place not given]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, was kind enough to answer the questions of Vasiliy Morozov, APN military observer, specially for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO:

Question: How would you describe the reason for the need for a collective defense of socialism under the present conditions, and how in your opinion does this need arise?

Answer: As is known, considerable changes have occurred on the international scene since the end of World War II. Socialism has expanded beyond the framework of one single country. The worldwide socialist system was established. The national liberation struggle front has expanded as well. Many peoples and states are proceeding along the path of social changes.

Imperialism, particularly American imperialism, has not resigned itself to this situation, it has not renounced its intentions of regaining the role of master over other nations' destinies, which it has lost. In doing so, imperialism relies upon force and upon the threat of using force, as well as on a victory in a world war, including a nuclear one.

In order to achieve their goals the imperialist states created a military organization -- the North Atlantic bloc (NATO), which was recently joint by Spain. The activities of this pact are characterized by an overtly aggressive nature. The joint military power of this organization is directed against the achievements of real socialism and against the independent countries, as well as against the revolutionary process of world innovation.

The unrestrained arms race expanded by imperialism, the "economic and ideological war," the "crusade" against socialism and social progress, which was proclaimed by the U.S. President, the "strategic plan" for waging a "protracted" nuclear war adopted by the American political-military leadership -- all these things are increasing international tension.

In our days, the peoples and all the world are living through a dangerous and difficult period. We can say that the situation today is more dangerous and serious than at any time since the end of World War II.

The interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of other countries is expanding and becoming increasingly insolent. Examples of this are too well-known. In order to wage a more successful and more effective struggle in this respect, imperialism is trying to split the unity of the socialist community countries and of the national liberation movement. The most outrageous fact is that the American ruling circles, which play a predominant role within NATO, are considering the threat of a new war as a basic instrument for achieving their own hegemonist goals.

Hence the following requirement: In order to preserve socialist achievements under contemporary conditions and against the joint aggression of international imperialism, a collective defense is necessary, a joint force is needed and it must be powerful. As life has confirmed, in view of the existence of imperialist military-political blocs, it is not enough to rely upon one's individual strength and upon the opportunities of one country, and it cannot guarantee lasting security.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization is serving the goals of a collective defense of socialism, precisely.

Question: People in the West have recently persisted in spreading the statement that the Warsaw Pact Organization creates a "threat to peace." What is your opinion on this subject?

Answer: When we analyze the facts, we realize that this argument is untenable.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries do not have, never have had, an never will have any other strategic doctrines than that of defense. They never had, do not have and never will have the intention of creating the potential for a first nuclear strike.

In the 27 years of existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization none of its members has ever unleashed an armed conflict.

Conducting a consistent, peace-loving policy the Warsaw Pact member-countries in recent years have submitted over 100 constructive proposals and specific initiatives in the purpose of eliminating the danger of nuclear war, in the purpose of consolidating peace and of stopping the dangerous competition between the two social systems in the field of military preparations. Among them the following initiatives can be pointed out: the proposal on concluding a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO member-countries; the program on universal and full disarmament; the proposal on convening an all-European conference on questions of security and cooperation; the proposal that all states should simultaneously stop the production and testing of nuclear arms, as well as of conventional weapons; the proposal on gradually reducing the reserves already accumulated and stored until their full liquidation; and so on.

The commitment of the USSR proclaimed in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons stressed even more eloquently the difference between the forces of peace and the forces of war.

These facts cannot be disavowed by any inventions whatsoever. It is not possible to veil the obvious truth: namely, that the Warsaw Pact Organization is a factor restraining the forces of war and a factor that guarantees peace.

Question: For a long time the Western press has stubbornly tried to show that the NATO military organization is lagging behind the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organization from a strategic point of view. What is the actual situation in this respect?

Answer: First of all, people in the West can say whatever they like -- about "lagging behind" and about the "Soviet military threat" and so forth. We ask outselves why they are doing this, for what purpose, and to whose advantage it is. In my opinion, only a clarification of this question can help us to correctly orient ourselves as regards the true state of affairs.

The true facts, however, are as follows: There can be no question of any strategic backwardness as regards the military potential of the NATO bloc in comparison with the Warsaw Pact Organization. It is universally recognized and it has been noted on several occasions at the highest level that the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact Organization are in a state of relative balance of forces, generally speaking.

If we take only one means of striking, for example, such as ground-launched missiles, aircraft, tanks, and so on, there certainly are quantitative and qualitative differences between the two sides.

Nevertheless, any unprejudiced person is sufficiently aware of the fact that total power is composed of many components, of the total number of all types of weapons and means of striking. Taking precisely this fact into consideration an accurate conclusion has recently been drawn -- and I repeat, an accurate one -- about the military-strategic balance between the two sides.

As for the assertions about "lagging" they have no other purpose than to distort undeniable facts. It is their purpose to justify the trend adopted by imperialism, primarily and by American imperialism, a trend toward undermining the existing balance between the two sides and toward achieving a one-sided military superiority of the United States over the USSR, of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact Organization. This is an attempt to frighten society in the West with the "Soviet military threat" and to persuade people in the West that it is necessary to expand the arms race.

To put it briefly, people in Washington would like to see peace as "peace from the position of strength." There is no question of equality or of equal security between the two sides; this is not the concern of people in Washington, but rather the establishment of hegemony and of a direct domination over other countries and peoples.

It is quite obvious, however, that under the present-day conditions no one will succeed in disrupting the military-strategic balance and achieving superiority. Those who are making such plans are obviously overestimating their possibilities and are forgetting the possibilities of the other side, which will not remain passive in facing the military preparations directed against it. All attempts to disrupt and undermine this existing balance will lead to a new round of the arms race and to the intensification of military danger, which should not be allowed.

This is why the Warsaw Pact member-countries have submitted on several occasions and are still submitting proposals on the necessity of lowering the levels of military confrontation and of strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security between the two sides.

Life has confirmed the eternal truth that the balance of forces precisely has become an objective factor of stabilization in the international atmosphere and a significant factor of detente in international relations.

Renouncing the principles of equality and equal security, the U.S. leadership has recently been proceeding along the path of pursuing military superiority over the Soviet Union and over the other socialist community countries, along the path of material preparations for a "protracted" nuclear war. As a result of this the situation in the world is being exacerbated and the military danger is increasing.

Of course, we cannot fail to take this fact into consideration. As was noted in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in 1980, as long as the NATO bloc exists, and as long as it tries to achieve military superiority and is increasing its military potential for this purpose, the Warsaw Pact member-states will take all necessary measures in order to maintain the necessary level of their defense capacity. They will take care of their peoples' reliable security.

The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are playing a great role in taming the imperialist aggressors and in foiling their intentions, which are disastrous for mankind. The militant unity of the Warsaw Pact forces, their cohesion and their cooperation are among the most important factors in resisting danger. The communist and workers parties in the fraternal countries are indefatigably taking care to consoldiate this unity on the basis of proletarian socialist internationalism, which, in constantly acquiring new experience and new significance, again and again confirms its vital strength.

RECENT BLOC, LAO LEADERS' MEETING REPORTED

PM281049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Vasiliy Zhuravskiy "Commentator's column": Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] In creating a new society and defending the cause of peace throughout the world the socialist countries are constantly improving their forms of cooperation, extensively exchanging experience of economic building and coordinating their foreign policy actions. Great significance for further intensifying their cohesion and collaboration attaches to regular meerings of the leaders of the community's fraternal parties and countries.

This week official visits friendly meetings and talks have been held in Berlin between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Democratic party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and in Sofia between T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The leaders of the four fraternal parties and states devoted their main attention to problems of averting the threat of war and strengthening peace and international security. In the face of the mounting danger to peace, it was stressed at the talks, it is essential to struggle actively against the arms race unleashed by imperialist circles, for disarmament and for stronger unity and cohesion.

The Berlin communique speaks of full support for the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives being undertaken in accordance with the Peace Program for the Eighties. The Sofia final document points to the tremendous, historic significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in which the USSR undertook to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

The proposal put forward by the Soviet leader that the NATO and Warsaw Pact leaders should issue statements on the nonextension of these alliances' spheres of operation to Asia, Africa or Latin America met with full support.

Those taking part in the talks demonstrated a unity of views on all key issues of the present international stuation. They warned once more against the danger of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and confirmed their anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling for peace and national and social liberation and their full solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and their legitimate representative -- the PLO -- and with the Lebanese people and all victims of Israeli aggression, which is openly supported by the United States.
In Berlin and Sofia the importance was particularly stressed of intensifying fraternal cooperation, unity and cohesion with the Soviet Union and the other community countries in the struggle for detente, lasting peace and social progress.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON SOVIET-INDIAN TALKS, LEBANON

PM280841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Boris Averchenko untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The first fall month is nearly over. The roar of harvesting machines in the fields is abating, forests are turning yellow and first frosts are touching the land with silver fingers. But the heat of world political life remains unabated. The past week, crammed with complex international events, again threw into relief the two opposite foreign policy trends characteristic of socialism and capitalism. While the USSR, together with the other fraternal countries, actively and purposefully strives to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and to normalize the world situation, the aggressive circles of imperalism, above all U.S. imperialism, continue to fuel tension and are cranking up the arms race in an attempt to achieve military superiority.

But with each passing day the call for "World peace and no war!" becomes more insistent. It is supported by millions of people on all the continents. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will continue to do all they can to prevent a nuclear holocaust and safeguard mankind's peaceful development. This principled course of our foreign policy accords with the vital interests of all the peoples.

A World of Creation

The socialist world is engrossed in active creative work. Working people in various parts of the world, closely following life in the community states, know that the building of a new society and struggle against the danger of war -- the domestic and foreign policy of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties -- are an indissoluble entity. They can see that the community's fraternal states are successfully developing their economies and are solving today's fundamental social problems, demonstrating the justice and humanity of communist ideals and the new, socialist way of life. All this fills the peoples with optimism and hope for a better future for mankind.

Socialism's ideological opponents do their best to belittle the community countries' achievements and by means of various fabrications and deliberate lies try to sow distrust of the new social system among the masses. But they will not succeed in refuting the unalterable fact that the CEMA states, enjoying the advantages of socialist production and relying on one another's assistance and support, are successfully attaining target after target, developing their economies in a dynamic and planned way and ensuring the improvement of the population's living standards.

In the past week many fraternal countries have published statistical bodies' reports on work results for the first 8 months of the year. They show that the socialist states, despite the worsening international situation, the sharp deterioration of world markets and the discriminatory sanctions imposed by U.S. and some other NATO countries' ruling circles, are continuing to build up their material and technical potential by consistently implementing the directives of the fraternal parties' congresses.

GDR working people are implementing the targets in shock fashion. In the past 8 months industrial output increased there by 4.2 percent compared with the same period last year. Industrial and construction combines and enterprises are 1.3 working days ahead of the production program. Around 120,000 apartments were constructed or modernized in the republic. The farmers have done excellent work. They have brought in the biggest grain harvest in the republic's history.

Industrial development in Bulgaria is stable. The increase in industrial output over the aforementioned period was approximately 4.5 percent. Bulgarian grain growers have had a record wheat harvest. There was also a good deal of barley, corn, soybeans, sunflowers and fruit.

There was a further increase in industrial and agricultural production in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Mongolia and other community states.

The news from the fraternal countries has a common ring. It tells of the solution of new, ever more complex and massive tasks on accelerating the switch of the economy to an industrial path of development, the growth of the masses' social and production activeness, the skillful surmounting of difficulties that arise and the scale of international socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The constant buildup of the community countries' economic might and the strengthening of their friendship and cohesion enhance world socialism's authority even more. Its confident advance delights our friends and is something for our enemies to reckon with.

The Tried and True Road

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official friendly visit to our country and the Soviet-Indian talks and top-level meetings in Moscow were a very important event in international life. The talks, held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were an important milestone on the path of further developing and strengthening cooperation and collaboration between the two countries. They included a thorough exchange of views on key questions of Soviet-Indian relations and a wide range of problems relating to the present international situation. Moreover, it was noted with satisfaction that the friendly ties between the two states are distinguished by stable progress. They are developing on the solid foundation of the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and on the basis of agreements and accords reached during the 1980 Delhi meeting between the Soviet and Indian leaders.

Soviet-Indian cooperation has rich traditions. It has been developing successfully for more than 2 decades. The giant Indian industrial projects constructed with assistance from the USSR, which Jawaharlal Nehru called the "new temples," from the first fruit of our friendship, the metallurgical plant in Bhilai, to the giant combine in Bokaro, are being joined by major projects in the fuel-energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and other industrial sectors. Bilateral trade is booming; in approximately 10 years it has trebled. Exchanges of advantage to both countries are developing in agriculture, science and technology, and our ties in the spheres of culture, education, cadre training and tourism are strengthening.

Talking about fruitful Soviet-Indian friendship, Indira Gandhi expressed her people's gratitude to Soviet people for their help and support in developing and strengthening the republic's industrial potential. "We will endeavor to ensure," she said in the Kremlin, "that our friendship remains sound and meaningful for both sides. We must not give way to those forces trying to weaken it."

Friendship and broad cooperation between the USSR and India are a striking example of equal and mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and the liberated countries and its loyalty to Lenin's behest to give them selfless assistance. It clearly shows what strong and fruitful ties there can be between states with different social systems if both sides display good will and actually consider one another's interests.

During the discussion of international problems in the course of the talks, concern was expressed at the dangerous growth of tension in the world as a result of the cranking up of the arms race, the emergence of centers of military conflict and the proclamation of reckless militarist doctrines which try to justify the possibility of nuclear war. The sides expressed the unanimous conviction that growing collaboration between the USSR and India in the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race and for relaxation of tension and equal cooperation between states is an increasingly important factor in world politics which exerts a beneficial influence on the international situation.

The main thing today, given the present world situation, is to block the path to war, and all efforts must be directed toward this, the Soviet Union and India believe. No other considerations, contradictions or differences between states must obstruct this purpose, which is vitally important for all mankind.

There was a wide-ranging exchange of views on problems concerning the strengthening of peace and security in Asia, on the situation in the Indian Ocean and the transformation of that region into a zone of peace. The sides again pointed out the need to settle unresolved problems in this area by political means.

Commenting on the Soviet-Indian talks, the foreign press notes that their results will contribute to the further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries and the creation of a healthy political atmosphere in international life.

Specific Action Needed

The Kremlin dinner speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in honor of the important Indian visitor made a great impact worldwide. International commentators see it as a cogent confirmation of the immutability of the USSR's peace-loving course and of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government's principled, businesslike approach to the cardinal problems of today and their indefatigable efforts in the struggle to relax tension and remove the threat of nuclear war.

The broad world public attaches special significance to the new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev. The mass news media are focusing attention on his proposal that the leading bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make a statement on the nonextension of the alliance's spheres of action to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"This new initiative put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the Kremlin dinner," writes India's NATIONAL HERALD, "is geared to easing tension, removing the threat of war and widening peaceful cooperation throughout the world." "The Indian leader," THE INDIAN EXPRESS observes, "pointed out that the USSR's earlier appeal for an extension of confidence-building measures to include a substantial part of the seas and oceans accords with the Indian Ocean countries' efforts to transform this region into a peace zone."

Safeguarding lasting peace has been and still is the main direction of foreign policy for the Soviet Union, which sees talks and not confrontation as the way to solve the most acute international problems. While pointing this out, commentators draw attention to L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the Soviet side is not only ready to reach agreements -- just and equal agreements -- it is also taking practical steps -- unilaterally, in the spirit of good will and as a good example -- namely, by reducing the numerical strength of its forces and armaments in Central Europe, suspending the deployment and reducing the numbers of medium-range nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets in Western Europe and, finally, through the USSR's voluntary pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has every right, commentators note, to expect the NATO countries to respond in some way to this in a spirit of good will.

The 37th UN General Assembly session began this week, by tradition on the third Tuesday in September. It is attended by delegations from 157 member countries of this international community. Some 136 questions have been submitted for discussion. This busy agenda reflects the complexity of the world situation, but, naturally, the main one is the examination of problems relating to preventing a nuclear war, curbing and halting the arms race, liquidating acute hotbeds of international tension and, above all, settling the Near East crisis.

The Soviet Union constantly and actively supports UN efforts aimed at safeguarding international security and developing cooperation between states in accordance with the provisions of the organization's charter. Its numerous foreign policy initiatives accord with the fundamental interests of the world community and coincide with the opinion of most world countries.

The past week brought tragic news from Lebanon where the Israeli military has perpetrated terrible carnage in West Beirut. The responsibility for the deaths of thousands and thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, the vast majority of whom were peaceful inhabitants, women, children and old men, is borne by the criminal himself and by his associate and patron, U.S. imperialism, which armed Israel and incited it to commit this act of bloody violence. Basically, a TASS statement pointed out, these are the fruits of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, which the so-called Reagan plan, an extension of the Camp David policy, attempts to consolidate.

The crimes committed by the Israeli soldiery aroused the peoples' anger and condemnation. A mighty wave of protest swept the world. Statements condemning Israel's actions were issued by many governments and political and public organizations. There were big protest demonstrations against Israel's genocidal policy in Paris and Vienna, New York and Amman, Rome and dozens of other cities. The aggressor and his patron find themselves isolated.

Together with millions of people on all continents, the Soviet public resolutely protests against the bloody crimes committed by the Israeli occupiers with the direct connivance and complicity of their U.S. masters.

As is known, the Soviet Union has put forward a concrete program for a really lasting settlement in the Near East. This new foreign policy initiative, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his 15 September Kremlin speech, is winning ever broader world support. The tragic events of recent days in Beirut once again bring into sharp focus the question of the need for the immediate implementation of a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem, which can be achieved only with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The international situation these days is complex and alarming. But the peace-loving forces, by rallying their ranks and presenting a united front, can actively counteract the implementation of the adventurist plans of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles. They are capable of blocking the path to war. "More than ever before we need concrete action to put a stop to the aggressive forces' rampage and halt mankind's slide toward nuclear holocaust." These words uttered by L.I. Brezhnev precisely determine the chief task today for all who cherish lasting peace and life on earth.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS, POLAND

PM271609 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with "acting chief" of the CPSU Central Committee International Department Vadim Zagladin by Paul Brill and Hendrik de Jong in The Hague; date not given]

[Text] The Hague -- "We have our differences of opinion, but on the whole these do not stand in the way of good relations," was how Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin assessed his talks with delegations from the Communist Party of the Netherlands and the Dutch Labor Party. A jovial gesture with the arm stressed the message that plurality and openness are concerns close to the heart of this high-ranking Soviet bureaucrat.

Zagladin is acting head of the International Department of the Central Committee in Moscow and has become one of the most important spokesmen on Russian foreign policy. He is a regular guest in West European capitals. Since 1977 he has several times presented the Soviet viewpoint in The Hague, where he held talks Monday [20 September] with the Second Chamber Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Like the other well-known Soviet spokesman, Georgiy Arbatov, Zagladin knows the ropes when appearing before a Western audience. "One condition," he said before the interview with DE VOLKSKRANT, "that I get a photograph," he added roguishly. He had a good word for the Philips cassette recorder.

During the interview the well-known Russian communist jargon is kept to a minimum. Talking about the Afghan rebels he once uses the term "bandits," but he corrects it quickly. "Well, perhaps that is putting it too strongly." After the interview he admits that he prefers a "good talk" to an exchange of courtesies. And when Zagladin, who at 55 must be described as young for a top Soviet official, shows pictures of a beautiful daughter and two little grandchildren, the atmosphere is completely relaxed, although we are in the reception room of the Soviet Embassy in The Hague.

Zagladin was not unfavorable in his remarks on the status of the U.S.-Russian talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Geneva. "It is good that the negotiations are taking place. Although as yet no results have been recorded, the negotiations have up to now not been a waste of time. Both sides have clarified their views. We have made proposals, the Americans have made proposals -- although I must say that on the U.S. side there is not much movement in the direction of a solution to the questions. But with goodwill on our part and on the part of the Europeans and the Americans -- for within the United States there are movements in favor of an agreement with us -- it must be possible to make some progress."

The Soviet side realizes that time is short in Geneva. According to the plans, NATO will begin deployment of the new nuclear missiles at the end of 1983. "Realism would indicate that rapid success in the nuclear arms talks is not to be expected. We will probably need more time."

[Question] But in the meantime the modernization section of NATO's dual decision will come into effect.

[Answer] Decisions are not inviolable and can be reconsidered. I am not speaking of revoking or annulling decisions, but of postponing the implementation of the decision. It is the intention of NATO to begin the deployment of the new missiles 1 October next year. Well, we could agree that if we are making headway in the Geneva talks we will delay the starting date. [answer ends]

Zagladin denied a recent NATO report that the Soviet Union had again been deploying new SS-20 missiles, in spite of President Brezhnev's announcement that the missile program has been frozen. "No new missiles have been added. On the contrary, the total number of our medium-range missiles has been substantially [substantieel] reduced."

[Question] How many SS-20's are there are at the moment then?

[Answer] I am not a defense minister; that is something you must ask our military experts. I only know that the number of missiles has been reduced substantially. (Substantially seems to mean: a few dozen.)

[Question] Everyone knows that the NATO plans include 572 new missiles. Why is there always secrecy about the number of SS-20's?

[Answer] In Geneva the necessary facts have been given to the Americans. On the basis of these facts the Americans have published figures, and these are close to the truth. And what sort of number has been mentioned? -- 250, I believe.

[Question] The West European peace movement has criticized the NATO modernization decision in part because there is no real military need for new missiles. The same could be said of the SS-20. Which targets could the SS-20 reach which are not within the reach of the other nuclear arms, such as the older medium-range missiles, intercontinental missiles and nuclear arms on board aircraft?

[Answer] To begin with, the intercontinental missiles are not directed at Europe; they have other targets. And the SS-4 and SS-5 are really out of date. This also means that they have a much greater explosive force than the SS-20. It is true that the SS-20 has three warheads, but these are less powerful. This is easy to explain from the technological viewpoint. When the SS-4 and SS-5 were being developed we had not made such great technological advances, there was less accuracy and it was therefore necessary that we have greater explosive force in order to be able to hit an intended target with any degree of certainty. [answer ends]

By Soviet standards Zagladin spoke relatively candidly about the crisis in Poland. In response to the remark that the two main objectives of the state of martial law -- the repression of Solidarity and economic recovery -- have failed, he said: "There are problems in Poland, it is true, we do not deny that, really, you are right. And if you think that we are glad about that, then the answer is: not at all. But the aim of martial law was not to liquidate Solidarity. The aim was different. Some people in Solidarity and outside it wanted to destroy the existing socialist system. Martial law was introduced to defend that system in Poland, not to liquidate anyone or anything. From the very beginning of these measures steps were taken to arrive at a dialogue with the church and with all kinds of other organizations. It was only difficult with the trade unions; some trade unions had disappeared, while others no longer have any organization. But almost everything is again functioning normally, there will be new trade unions and it has been announced that martial law will be lifted at the end of this year. And at that very moment we had disturbances of 31 August."

Zagladin takes the view that there were two different types of disturbance: "In August 1980 it was the working class, which had perhaps not organized the movement but which did take part in it. But on 31 August this year the disturbances only included young workers -- especially in Gdansk, Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw and two other large towns. This is normal -- well, I don't know if this is normal, but it is at least understandable, because it was precisely in these towns that the events in 1980 began. But in Lublin and Legnica, two small towns in the vicinity of Soviet bases, there were many demonstrators who had come from outside and there were many foreign correspondents present. This was no accident. They wanted to provoke us."

[Question] But you cannot really believe that the people were stirred up by Radio Free Europe?

[Answer] Not exclusively, but it did play a role. In 1980 there were in Poland forces which wanted to exploit the dissatisfaction with the mistakes of Gierek for other ends. These forces are still active and are creating problems for our Polish comrades and for us all, for destabilization in Poland could affect the whole of Europe. But I know for sure that our Polish comrades will continue to pursue the policy of national dialogue with conviction.

[Question] But is not the most important problem in Poland the fact that the communist government enjoys no credibility among the population?

[Answer] I know what you mean, but I do not want to discuss the internal affairs of our Polish comrades. I agree with you in principle that there are serious problems in the political, economic and social fields. But our Polish comrades are doing all they can to reach a solution. It is only a pity that they are getting so little help from the West.

[Question] Is it correct to say that economic recovery in Poland is impossible without Western help?

[Answer] You know, Western help is not without its dangers, as we are now seeing. Factories which have been built in Poland by West German companies are no longer receiving any raw materials or spare parts. It is even possible that unemployment is being created through this help. In the meantime we are giving billions in aid, although this is a heavy burden on our economy.

[Question] Aid which has a political price.

[Answer] No, we have not made any conditions. What would we ask of our Polish comrades? It is their internal affair.

[Question] But the Central Committee of your party wrote a very clear letter to Warsaw in June 1981 which made clear what was being asked of the Polish party leadership.

[Answer] We are always very clear. That is just one side of the coin. Whenever we say anything clearly and candidly and express our ideas, it is immediately called a scandal. Whenever the United States does the same, it is all right. Two yardsticks are being used.

Zagladin was cautious in his remarks on the Reagan administration: "One thing is certain. This U.S. administration is making public a very clear position toward the Soviet Union. We want good normal relations with the United States. And we believe in human wisdom, we believe that Washington, too, will realize what dangers are threatening the world. The Reagan administration is not the best partner imaginable, but everything can change. I remain optimistic, otherwise it would be better to go and live on Mars or Venus."

GROMYKO TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Report on Send-Off

PM281357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "To UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] On 24 September A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is heading the USSR delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, left Moscow for New York. At the airport he was seen off by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Meeting With Pym

LD290146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0035 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a meeting with F. Pym, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

While discussing international problems, Andrey Gromyko devoted attention mainly to the need to concentrate efforts with a view to preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race and strengthening international security. He stressed that the Soviet proposals at talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and the reduction of strategic weapons provide the practical possibility of achieving far-reaching and mutually acceptable accords on these questions.

The importance of a constructive conclusion to the Madrid meeting in the interests of strengthening trust, security and cooperation between countries of the European Continent was noted.

Questions of Soviet-British relations were also touched upon in the conversation which passed in a businesslike atmosphere. The ministers expressed their mutual intention of continuing bilateral contacts at various levels.

Meeting With Shultz

LD290054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0045 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, met here on Tuesday. A wide range of questions of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and the United States of America were discussed during the conversation. It was arranged to continue the exchange of views on 4 October.

GDR Foreign Minister

LD271922 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko met with member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Foreign Minister of the GDR Oskar Fischer.

During their conversation, held in a comradely, friendly atmosphere, the sides noted the importance of personal contacts of the leading figures of both states for a further development of all-round cooperation and stressed the special importance of the recent meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea. The ministers said that the USSR and the GDR have done and will do everything depending on them in the interests of strengthening universal peace, of curbing the arms race and preventing a further unfavourable development of international events. The ministers also discussed a number of questions related to the work of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Irish Foreign Minister

LD272128 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 27 TASS — Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received Foreign Minister of Ireland Gerard Collins.

They exchanged opinions on some of the international problems as well as on questions of Soviet-Irish relations. Expressing serious concern over the continuing tensions in the world, the unprecedented build-up of armaments and the alarming deterioration of the situation in some parts of the world, and above all in the Middle East, the ministers spoke out for implementation of effective measures to liquidate hotbeds of conflicts and curbing the arms race, for strengthening mutual understanding, trust and cooperation between states. They stressed the important role and responsibility of the United Nations in resolving these urgent outstanding problems.

Spanish Foreign Minister

LD280442 Moscow TASS in English 0417 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 28 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has received Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, and had a talk with him on outstanding international problems and on Soviet-Spanish relations.

Andrey Gromyko has drawn the attention of his counterpart to major foreign-policy initiatives of the Soviet state, pointing a realistic road to resolving acute international problems and lowering the level of military confrontation and tension in the world. He spoke in favour of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the European Conference and expressed the hope that Spain would actively promote this goal.

Andrey Gromyko reiterated the Soviet view of the negative consequences of Spain's entry into the North Atlantic alliance. At the same time the Soviet Union is not drawing the conclusion that there are no possibilities for maintaining and extending relations with Spain in those areas where it meets the interests of both sides. There are such possibilities.

The Spanish foreign minister spoke in favour of expanding relations with the Soviet Union in different fields and of looking for common ground in maintaining peace and security.

Austrian Foreign Minister

LD280438 Moscow TASS in English 0420 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 28 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. In discussing outstanding international problems, including those connected with the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the foreign ministers stressed the need to step up the efforts of all countries to resolve major tasks of our time, such as the maintenance of peace and the strenghtening of international security.

Special attention was attached to problems of detente and disarmament in Europe. The sides expressed the confidence that positive results at the Madrid meeting due to be resumed shortly would meet the vital interests of all the countries participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

Peruvian Foreign Minister

LD290446 Moscow TASS in English 0438 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received here Foreign MInister of the Republic of Peru Javier Arias Stella. In the course of the talk they exchanged opinions on some international problems including those related to the situation in Latin America and also on questions linked with the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The two foreign ministers declared for the need of concrete steps to be taken towards improvement of the situation in the world, reaffirming the devotion of the two countries to the policy of consolidation of peace and international security, detente and disarmament. During the discussion of bilateral relations noted were the positive results of cooperation between the two countries and the readiness was expressed to continue political contacts and to promote further development of mutually beneficial links in other spheres. The meeting was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Imre Hollai Address

LD232340 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The main task facing the present forum of the world community of nations is to contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to the settlement of sharp conflicts. This was stated today by the chairman of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Imre Hollai (Hungary) when speaking at a press conference at the United Nations headquarters.

In this connection he specially stressed the need of consolidating the process of easing international tension and of finding ways of holding constructive disarmament talks, first of all in the field of nuclear disarmament. The discussion of these problems by the world community should lead to the adoption of decisions according with the interests of all countries and peoples, Imre Hollai said.

In his statement the chairman of the 37th session also dwelt on the question of holding global talks on international economic relations, noting that he views them as a component part of the process of decolonisation. He said that in the course of such talks account should be taken of the rights and interests of all states and that the talks themselves should lead to the establishment of an international economic order allowing young sovereign countries to achieve economic independence.

Imre Hollai voiced hope that representatives of all United Nations member countries will make a positive contribution to the forthcoming discussion and that the present session of the General Assembly would become a new step towards preserving and consolidating peace in the world.

Stefan Olszowski Speech

LD281002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2125 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Speaking during the general political discussion which has begun here at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, gave a detailed analysis of the recent development of the internal political situation in Poland.

He pointed out in particular that the months which have elapsed since the introduction of martial law in Poland demonstrate the rectitude of the decisions taken by the country's leadership. These have helped "to stop the process of disintegration of the state and the economy and have halted the dangerous tendency toward internationalization of the Polish crisis. In spite of difficulties, the political and economic life of the country is returning to normal, and this is also being accompanied by a considerable reduction [words indistinct] situation."

"Unfortunately, the head of the Polish delegation went on to say, a number of Western governments, in particular the U.S. administration, as well as centers of imperialist propaganda, have decided to take advantage of the events in our country in order to start an unbridled anti-Polish campaign." This is being carried out with conscious lack of understanding of Poland's interests and "is based upon a one-sided, tendentious assessment of the situation and upon false stereotypes."

"This campaign has made [words indistinct] in internal affairs and the target of economic blackmail," the minister declared. In recent months the anti-Polish propaganda, in particular radio broadcasts in Polish, "have taken on all the characteristics of propaganda aggression against Poland. This is indicative of nothing other than a violation of the goals and principles of the UN Charter and of all norms formulated by the international community covering information and mass communications."

"If the anti-Polish actions are aimed at forcing us to deviate from and renounce the socialist path of development," the orator said, "we can only reply in the words of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski: 'Poland has never yet bowed its head before a foreign ultimatum.'"

"With gratitude, we note the position of our friends and partners, who hastened to our help at a time of difficulty, showing understanding of our problems, and are continuing to help us overcome them. The aid from our neighbor and closest ally, the USSR, is most invaluable. If one really recognizes one's friends when in trouble, then today, we are once again aware of who our genuine friends are."

"I state again firmly: It is not Poland which affects the deterioration of international relations," the head of the Polish delegation went on to say. "These are deteriorating through the fault of those who would wish to use the internal situation in our country as a pretext for throttling the relaxation of tension and unleashing a new 'cold war,' aimed against other countries and against peace, in order to divert attention from their own actions."

The Polish foreign minister remarked that at the present time, the international situation is characterized by a growth of the threat of nuclear war. He said that the main danger to peace and detente is posed by the arms race, inspired by the supporters of the cold war and the military-industrial complex, and also occasioned by the attempts to revive policy from a position of strength. Such a position proceeds from the course with which the ruling circles of NATO have armed themselves, without taking into account the real situation which has developed in the world. The intensifying efforts of the North Atlantic bloc to widen the zone of their activities are giving rise to a serious threat.

On the other hand, S. Olszowski underlined, in evaluating the present international situation it is necessary to take into account the active and constructive role that the socialist community is playing in the world arena. It consistently puts into effect a policy of opposition to the threat of nuclear war, comes out decisively in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the severest problems, and staunchly struggles for detente, for the reinforcement of international security and development and for strengthening all-round, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

S. Olszowski gave a high assessment of the Soviet proposals to settle the Middle East conflict, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, underlining that their implementation would secure a stable and just peace in the Middle East founded upon strict consideration of the rights and interests of all sides, primarily the just right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of their own state.

The chief task of the present moment, the Polish minister of foreign affairs stated, is to avert a further deterioration of the situation and break the deadlock in the negotiations on disarmament issues and the negotiations aimed at eliminating conflict situations. In the sphere closest to us, we are in favor of a most rapid possible return to the businesslike discussion of problems at the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on strengthening confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

ISSUES AFFECTING UPCOMING MADRID CONFERENCE

LD280928 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Not so much time is left till the resumption of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, interrupted last March because of the obstructionist stand of the delegations of the U.S. and some of its NATO allies. It was they who thwarted the incipient possibility of the successful completion of the meeting and the adoption of the final document.

From the very beginning of the Madrid forum Washington tried to frustrate it and thus to undermine the European process as a whole. Exploiting the Madrid meeting to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland, the United States pursued and continues to pursue far-reaching objectives, trying to further aggravate the international climate and thus facilitate the implementation of its sinister plans in Western Europe. Washington would like to turn Europe into a launching site for new U.S. nuclear missiles and a lighting rod which could deflect retaliation from the U.S. in case of conflict.

At the same time Washington wants to further hamper the development of normal economic contacts between Western Europe and socialist countries. Indeed, Washington has long been displeased by such contacts as it regards Western Europe as one of its leading economic rivals.

As distinct from this obviously destructive policy, which augurs ill for European peace and detente, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are following in Madrid a constructive line meeting the interests of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation among all countries. It is a line of improving the entire international situation, successfully completing the Madrid meeting and convening at an early date a European disarmament conference, advocated, incidentally, by all the European states without exception. The U.S. delegation alone is blocking the solution of this problem.

Most of the participants in the meeting honestly make efforts to ensure positive results and to work out a substantive and positive final document on the basis of the draft tabled by a group of non-aligned and neutral countries. This compromise draft may prove a good basis for the final document of the meeting.

In short, there are realistic possibilities for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and they should not be missed if there is any will to promote the common interests of all the peoples, and not the Europeans alone, and to preserve detente, the historical achievement of nations. As Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Baku, it should by no means be left at the mercy of the narrow-minded, selfish politicians in the imperialist camp. It should be preserved, developed and extended.

CURRENT NATO MANEUVERS IN EUROPE OUTLINED

LD242356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep (TASS) -- With a seaborne assault on the Baltic coast in the region of eastern Holstein, NATO's Bold Guard combined exercises in northern Europe have come to an end. In the mock assault which was the high point of the series of naval, air force and ground exercises, some 3,000 U.S. Marines took part with tank, aircraft and helicopter support.

The Bold Guard exercises, for which around 50,000 servicemen of various nationalities were assemblied, are an integral part of large-scale NATO maneuvers Autumn Forge-82, encompassing the territory of Europe from the North Cape to Turkey.

At the same time, exercises called Carbine Fortress were held in the southern parts of the FRG by the U.S. 7th Army Group, reinforced by tens of thousands of American soldiers, armaments and combat hardware airlifted from across the Atlantic to the FRG as part of the Reforger exercises. Some 75,000 servicemen, including soldiers from the FRG, Canadian, Belgian, Netherland and Luxembourg armies, were involved during the exercises in practising various elements of NATO's aggressive "forward defense" concept.

NATO's Cold Fire air force exercises have also been held in the air space of the FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Over 1,000 combat aircraft from all countries of the North Altantic bloc saw action in them. For the first time, the new tornado and Alfa jet combat aircraft, manufactured jointly by a number of NATO countries, were used in exercisses. The flying radar observation stations of the AWACS systems were tested under exercise conditions, practising their duties in intelligence-gathering from the territory of the socialist countries.

NATO's current Autumn Forge maneuvers, which will last until mid-November, are a more open demonstration of military strength than ever before, according to military-political observers. Their purpose, the UNSERE ZEIT newspaper writes, is not only to test combat hardware and to practise operations but to scare the public with the nonexistence eastern threat.

PIPELINE CONTROVERSY, PROGRESS OBSERVED

'Deep Contradictions'

LD232150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 23 Sep 82

["American Selfishness" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS) — "Western Europe has very nearly organized a united front against the U.S. President's decision to ban West European firms from supplying the USSR with certain kinds of equipment for the transcontinental gas pipeline, equipment produced under American licenses," Oleg Anichkin writes in the 26 September edition of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI.

"Washington," the author points out, "is irritated by the fact that it is not managing to involve completely its West European allies in its policy of anti-Sovietism. It is also infuriated by the fact that the Europeans, at least the majority of them, desire and are seeking possibilities for getting away from a total dependence on the United States in the energy market. This market is almost totally monopolized by American oil companies and as a result many West European countries suffer from the arbitrary actions of the American monopolies."

"In the present instance," the article goes on to say, "American selfishness has manifested itself with particular force. As has occurred in the past, the United States would like to secure its own prosperity at the expense of others, including its close allies, but it is not a matter of selfishness alone...."

"In this situation, the deep contradictions between the United States and Western Europe have become concentrated and manifest. They are constantly mounting and it is possible that they are taking on a qualitatively new character."

"The European economic community," the author notes, "appears to the United States as a powerful force which is outstripping the transatlantic power in many areas of performance. These two forces are entering into fierce rivalry, a rivalry which is at times uncompromising."

"The economic conflict could escalate into a political one. Attempts by the United States 'forcibly to mobilize' Western Europe for a trade war against the USSR have now turned to a considerable extent into a conflict within the Western system of alliances and it is more and more acquiring political hues."

"At present, the most diverse recipes are being devised to surmount the differences. However, the United States' actions go beyond the framework of relations with Western Europe. The United States is a destructive force in international relations both politically and economically. Its actions are leading to the destruction of the international division of labor, which is fraught with serious and far-reaching consequences that could in the final analysis harm America, too," Oleg Anichkin emphasizes.

Mitterrand Criticism

LD281650 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 28 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand, speaking in the town of Figeac in France's south west, criticized U.S. attempts at imposing U.S. policy of discriminatory measures in foreign trade upon West European countries. He condemned, in particular, Washington's decision on "sanctions" against French firms using U.S. technology and against subsidiaries of U.S. companies. The European Economic Community, he pointed out, must reject any pressure being put on it from the outside to dictate to it how it should build its policy. "It has never been and will never be acceptable to us to be said that 'you may sell this and you may not sell that'", the president stated. "France is a free country and a faithful ally", he emphasised. "But it will yield to no threat wherever it comes from". The EEC "cannot tolerate its being subjugated by foreign powers or its essence being destroyed", he said. "The EEC has no right to continue to obey orders from the outside".

Touching upon the individual aspects of the policy of the Common Market leadership, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that egoism and isolationism manifest themselves with fresh vigour inside the EEC. He was particularly critical of the Common Market's agricultural policy, which is detrimental to French interests, stating that the plunder of France by its neighbours should not be allowed in the future.

British Stance

LD282046 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Speaking in New York before a group of American scientists, the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, confirmed his country's readiness to fulfill its commercial commitments to the USSR in spite of Washington's pressure. Our observer Nikolay Borin makes this comment:

It's worth recalling statements by Francois Pym in his term as defense secretary to make sure that he spoke so categorically in New York, least of all out of special sympathies for the Soviet Union, which is all the more true of Margaret Thatcher. [sentence as heard] Apparently it is objective factors that have prompted the British Government to disregard the American ban on the supply of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline and to express its protest to the American administration.

What are these factors? The first is obvious: It's purely economic. John Brown Engineering, for one, has been instructed to fulfill scrupulously its commitments on equipment delivery to the Soviet Union. The British economy, keenly interested in more contracts, will only benefit by cooperation in the construction of such a gigantic project as the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. It should not be forgotten either that at a time of mass unemployment Soviet orders guarantee employment to many British workers. Nor does Britain intend to flinch in the competition for Soviet orders to the French and Germans, as was the case after the introduction of sanctions by the former Carter administration. At that time a delegation led by a deputy state secretary of trade, Mr Gavin Dick, had to make up for the loss in order not to lag behind the continental neighbors who are less obedient to Washington.

In August the United States survived a record monthly deficit. This only augments the fears that Washington is not interested in an economically united and effectively competing Europe. The American embargoes and sanctions, blocking lucrative trade and economic contacts with the east, are being regarded in West European capitals with ever greater perception as actions exceeding Washington's powers and having negative consequences for the economy of Europe. Perhaps this realization prompted Francis Pym to declare in New York, despite the political stereotypes of the Conservatives, that the only effective way to ensure stability is by having a hardheaded working relationship with the Soviet Union.

UK Workers' Opposition

LD270648 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- British workers fulfilling contracts for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline strongly denounce President Reagan's policy of boycott and embargo, a TRUD correspondent has been told by John Tockfield, deputy general secretary of the Union of Mechnical Administrative Workers in Mechanical Engineering of Great Britain. Many members of the trade union work in the company John Brown Engineering which pledged to supply 21 gas turbines for the pipeline.

If John Brown Engineering gave in to American pressure and blackmail, John Tockfield said, this would mean not only loss of a very profitable contract, but would also threaten jobs in the country's northeast — an area of high unemployment.

President Reagan's actions are based on the half-naive, half-mad idea of the present American administration that economic and trade pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will make them change their foreign and domestic policy in the way the United States would like, John Tockfield said. We believe that this is absolutely ridiculous thinking which shows the arrogance of the capitalist super-power.

Members of our trade union as well as of the trade unions in France, Italy and West Germany engaged in work on the contracts for the Siberian gas pipeline cannot remain inactive in face of the threat. At the recent consultative meeting in London between representatives of our trade union and the Federation of Metal Workers of France, we discussed a possible coordinated international campaign of the trade unions in the four countries directed at ensuring that the firms and governments fulfil their contractual obligations before the Soviet Union.

Rebuttal on Working Conditions

LD261154 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Recently the Deutsche Welle radio station, inspired by the attempts of the Reagan administration to frustrate the "gas-pipes" agreement at all costs, together with other right-wing Western mass media joined in the gross propagandist campaign aimed at discrediting the construction of the new gas pipeline in the USSR, TRUD writes today. Thus, on the eve of the departure of the first group of the GDR's workers who will build one of the sections of the gas pipeline, the subversive radio centre decided to stun the audiences by a story about "horrors" which the GDR builders who had built the "Soyuz" gas pipeline allegedly lived through in the Soviet Union at one time.

A TRUD correspondent has requested those who for three-four years worked directly at the construction site: Woldemar Hudak, foreman of the Berlin electrocomplex, and Guenther Nitze, former chief engineer at the section of the Kremenchug-bar pipeline, who is now director for the construction of power facilities of the same complex, to comment on the "sensational" broadcast by the Deutsche Welle.

"The broadcast had it that the difficulties which the gas pipeline builders encountered were predetermined by a low-quality project, poor technical equipment and drawbacks in the technology worked out by Soviet specialists...."

Guenther Nitze: "To this question I shall answer as a specialist. I shall begin with the known figure: 2,700 km of the gas pipeline were built a year earlier than planned. Such successes have never been achieved in the West so far. So, there can be no need apparently to speak of errors in the project. As for technical equipment, we really experienced difficulties owing to the lack of platforms for the welding of pipes. The matter is that they were ordered by us in the USA from the Texas firm Mitcon. We received the first of them half a year later than planned. Besides, U.S. specialists made a good deal of effort to repair it -- there were gross miscalculations in the design.

"When it was finally put into operation, it turned out that it was capable of operating at only 50 per cent of the planned capacity. We simply renounced the other platform. The Soviet designers and technologists came to our aid. Our specialists in the GDR worked, too, to find a way out of situation. Jointly we managed to find an optimum version so that the quality and the tempo of work could not be impaired. But the first year was a very strenguous one to use because of U.S. suppliers."

"To what extent veracious are the assertious that you had to live and work in very hard conditions?"

Woldemar Hudak: "We really worked much, ten hours a day and, besides, had a six-day working week. To secure the trade unions' permission for such working conditions was not easy for us. I am emphasizing that the workers themselves on their own initiative pressed for that. Many of us had families back at home and thanks to overtime work we had a month-long leave and went home after every three months of work. Of course, this question was preliminarily discussed literally with every person working at the construction site. Housing conditions were normal like everywhere: everyday service facilities, dining rooms, and caravans."

FRG Turbine Delivery

LD281440 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 28 TASS -- The West German company AEG Kanis is starting the delivery to the Soviet Union of turbines intended for the construction of the Siberia -- Western Europe gas pipeline. This was announced by the company's spokesman in Frankfurt am Main today. Following the industrial firms of France and Britain, the AEG-Kanis has displayed its striving to continue the mutually beneficial economic cooperation with socialist countries despite the U.S. administration's attempts to frustrate such cooperation.

Perm Oblast Construction

LD282126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Summary] The first 50 km of the Siberia-to-West-Europe gas pipeline has been laid on the territory of Perm Oblast. The constructors promise to complete all the work on the 450 km section of the pipeline ahead of schedule. Perm Oblast enterprises are also working for the pipeline: For instance, the Ocher machine-building plant supplies the builders of this pipeline 28 pipe-layers every month. By the end of the year a further 90 will be delivered. The Motorostroitel imeni Sverdlova association, in cooperation with other of the country's enterprises, is participating in the production of gas turbines motors for power installations for gas compressor stations. Valyushino electromachine builders have manufactured fittings for a new powerful synchronous motor having a regulatable number of revolutions. These motors will be able to replace gas turbines on pumping installations. Several of these electrical machines have already been sent to the route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline.

The Uralgiprolesorevprom institute is designing settlements for gas compression station personnel. It has already dispatched plans for the first two, Bobrovskiy and Oktyabrskiy in Tyumen Oblast.

IZVESTIYA COMPARES GOALS OF AID TO THIRD WORLD

LD271734 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA reminds today: The Non-Aligned Movement, said general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, "has been and remains an important factor in international relations. Its strength stems from the stand it takes against imperialism, colonialism, and against war and aggression. We are convinced that the key to any further heightening of its role in world politics -- and this we would welcome -- is its dedication to these basic principles." The Soviet Union, the paper writes, has never denied that it helps certain countries to strengthen their defense capability. But, unlike U.S. arms business, it supplies weapons only for the protection of progressive gains of African nations. These weapons are meant for liberation struggle. The Soviet Union has never armed aggressors, blood-thirsty dictators or racists.

The paper notes that the comparison of the character and scale of Soviet and Western assistance to the developing countries should be concrete, not abstract. It should never fail to take account of the right of the emergent countries to receive compensation for the damage inflicted on them by the colonial sway and for the losses African nations suffered and suffer as a result of neocolonialist activities.

Stressing the exhorbitant debts of African countries to the United States are used by Washington to heighten their dependence on Western monopolies and to solidify political and military strategic positions of the United States there, the paper writes, "economic assistance supplied by socialist states has an entirely different character. The USSR is not seeking concessions or military [word indistinct] the developing countries. It does not attach political strings to its loans and credits and does not meddle in the internal affairs of partner-states. Soviet assistance serves the development of the state sector in the economy with a view to ensuring a fuller satisfaction of domestic demand and strengthening independence of the emergent states.

The paper writes that this is evidenced by the fact that over 80 percent of the funds under agreements between the USSR and African countries on economic and technical cooperation are channeled into developing production, of which 70 percent go into developing industry and power engineering.

U.N. reference books testify, the paper writes, that the distinguishing feature of the credits granted by the CMEA countries is that they are supplied at favorable terms for a period of 8-10 years at 2.5-3 percent annual interest rate. Unlike capitalist states which, as a rule, demand the repayment of their loans in freely convertible currency aggrements between the USSR and the developing countries provide for the repayment of the credits either with traditional export goods or national currency.

IMF, IBRD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES POLICY CRITICIZED

LD290926 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 29 Sep 82

["In an Atmosphere of Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The atmosphere of a deep financial and economic crisis that capitalism has now found itself in was the background of the session of the most important monetary financial organisations of the capitalist world -- the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which ended in Toronto, writes today EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA

"Developing countries encounter very grave problems", the newspaper stresses. The aggregate deficit of their balance of payments will amount this year approximately to 100,000 million dollars, and their total foreign debts will exceed 505,000 million "dollars. They will have to spend about 100,000 million dollars as payment for loans and credits. The exorbitant foreign debts of developing countries and their inability to pay them were the main item on the agenda of the session of the "World Bank" (this is how they call the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the affiliated organisations).

"This critical situation", the newspaper writes, "is to a major extent the result of actions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development themselves". These organisations are based on the principles of private joint stock society, with the holder of controlling interests having the greatest weight. The United States has the decisive voice at these organisations and without the consent of the United States "the World Bank" cannot resolve any of the important questions. The United States turned it into a tool of its economic policy, making the fund to grant loans to countries on fettering terms." [quotation mark as received] Such countries as Mexico, Brazil, and also Chile, the Philippines, Colombia, Peru found themselves in a grave financial position on the eve of the session, the newspaper stresses. "Washington had its way, and the rise in aid to developing countries was blocked up. The session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development produced no results, which betokens further worsening of the economic standing of both developing and developed capitalist countries", EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA stresses.

SOVIET DELEGATE SUMS UP IPU CONFERENCE RESULTS

LD250436 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- "The parliamentary forum in Rome showed again that the realisation of the need to step up the efforts in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, to strengthen international security of peoples is growing in the world", said Vitaliy Ruben. The head of the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, summed up in an interview to the newspaper IZVESTIYA the results of the 69th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] that was held a few days ago in Rome. Parliamentarians of 98 countries took part in the conference.

Vitaliy Ruben noted that the conference took place in a tense atmosphere caused by the actions of the delegates of the USA and its allies in NATO. "From the very first days of the work of the conference they took the course at confrontation, avoiding the quest of constructive solutions of present-day international problems", Ruben said. "But the overwhelming majority of the participants in the conference was discussing with an acute sense of responsibility and profound concern for the destinies of peace the ways of strengthening international security, preventing nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race. The delegates of socialist countries, of many nonaligned and neutral states highly assessed the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

"Israel and its patrons from the USA were condemned during the discussion of the question of Israel's aggression in Lebanon," the head of the Soviet delegation said. "The delegates stigmatized this barbarous aggression, the policy of genocide with regard to the peaceful population of Lebanon and Palestinians, expressed indignation over the impudence and cynicicsm of the occupiers violating the generally recognized norms of international law. The decision was taken to create a special commission of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the inquiry into Israel's bloody crimes on the Lebanese territory."

Relying on the automatic majority, the delegation of the United States and its closest allies in NATO imposed on the participants in the conference the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question". "The Soviet delegation jointly with delegations of a number of other states issued a statement in which this unsavoury manoeuvre is regarded as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as an attempt to take the conference away from the discussion of burning international problems", Vitaliy Ruben stressed in the interview.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS CITED

LD291142 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] At a news conference in Washington President Reagan admitted that the U.S. economy is going ghrough hard times and for the first time since the great depression of the 30's unemployment may top 10 percent of the able-bodied population.

Touching on international problems President Reagan pointed out that Israel is an ally whom the United States intends to protect. He said that a new consignment of the latest F-16 combat planes is ready to be dispatched to Israel. The President tried to prove that his economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are effective; however, they have been defied even by partners of the United States. The attempts of the U.S. administration to hamper the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will not affect the commissioning of the project, slated for 1984.

REUTER INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

WA290337 London REUTER in English 8245 GMT 29 Sep 82

[By Sidney Neiland]

[Text] -- Moscow, Sept 29, REUTER -- The Kremlin's top expert on U.S. affairs argues that the Reagan administration is "absolutely hostile" and that Moscow has time to wait for American policy to change. But he denies that the Soviet Government has written off President Reagan and says the Kremlin leadership under President Leonid Brezhnev is ready to respond if Washington wants a dialogue.

Georgiy Arbatov, a key aide in a small group of officials who advise the ruling Politburo, contends he is "absolutely sure we will keep the door open." But he hinted strongly in an interview with REUTERS that Moscow may be thinking of a new political opening towards Western Europe if U.S.-Soviet relations remain blocked.

"If something goes wrong in America, it doesn't mean that everybody should sit on their hands," he said.

Like other officials here, Arbatov portrayed the Kremlin as patient and restrained after 20 months of Reagan's hardline policy towards Moscow, and deeply concerned over the risks of a new East-West arms race. He said Moscow regarded U.S.-Soviet relations as "enormously important," but that other countries, notably in Europe, also had a role to play in vital issues such as arms control. "Just because the present President of the United States and his advisers at the moment are in a bad mood and have illusions that the Soviet Union can be easily destroyed, the whole world cannot just stop in its effort to ensure its future and ensure its survival," he said.

Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, is director of the Academy of Science's Institute of the United States and Canada, a "think tank" where nearly 200 experts delve minutely into all aspects of American life. While some Soviet statements occasionally suggest that the Kremlin has given up on Reagan, Arbatov emphasized this was not so and that Moscow had no alternative except to deal with whatever administration is in office. But he and other officials indicated they had only limited hopes of better relations in the short-term.

Arbatov spoke shortly before yesterday's talks in New York between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, their first meeting since Shultz was appointed in June.

U.S. officials say the Kremlin sometimes seeks to convey the idea that it has no real hope of doing business with the Reagan administration, but that in reality is anxious to continue talking.

"They are a super-power and it takes two to do super-power business. They need a feeling of parity with the U.S.," a senior Western diplomat said.

Some diplomats believe the leadership may be divided over whether there is any point in seeking an accommodation now, but they feel some officials are weighing the possibility that Reagan may seek and win a new four-year term in 1984.

Arbatov said the United States and the Soviet Union faced "very serious contradictions but also have serious mutual interests. All opportunities that exist must be used." Although there has been little talk of a Brezhnev-Reagan summit in recent months, he said "nothing has taken it from the agenda." But he noted that summitry depended on "certain developments" in relations. "I must say I am not so much overwhelmed by what happens now in America. They have to come to the realities. They are living in an unrealistic world on every point," he declared.

The United States was unable to maintain 100 per cent control over its allies, and serious divergencies existed between Washington and Western Europe. The Europeans had "come to understand there are serious differences in perceptions of security interest." Western Europe must play a greater role, and "arms control cannot be limited just to Soviet-American relations." Arbatov said a broader approach was needed, including a European disarmament conference and a global arms conference.

European diplmats in Moscow forecast a Soviet "peace initiative" directed towards Western Europe next year in an effort to stall the planned deployment of nearly 600 U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European countries. The deployments are set to start in late 1983 unless agreement is reached in U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva to limit all medium-range nuclear systems in Europe.

Arbatov said detente had started in Europe and had been kept alive despite the souring of U.S.-Soviet relations. "We are Europeans after all. On some points, the Europeans understand us better," he said.

Arbatov made no reference to a major dispute between the United States and European allies following a U.S. ban on the sale to Moscow of natural gas pipeline equipment made in Europe under American licenses. He said a European anti-war movement and pressure within both Europe and the United States for a nuclear freeze represented a "beginning of something new."

Arbatov said the Soviet Union believed that in relations with the United States, it had to be patient; "we have to wait some things out." But he suggested the core issue was the nature of U.S. basic intentions towards the Soviet Union. "If we understand them all the time as being intentions of absolute hostility, centering all their policy around the world on either destroying us or inflicting as much harm as possible on us, it becomes very difficult," he said. "You have to lose a bit of your optimism and to regard it in a different way."

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ON CIA'S POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

LD280616 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- The Pentagon and the CIA now have a new preoccupation. According to an AP news dispatch, these agencies "have most up-to-date electronic technology being installed in them in order to better understand the reasons of global conflicts and crises."

PRAVDA's political news analyst Vitaliy Korionov writes in an article entitled "Why Not Act From Positions of Reason?": "Practice shows that the reckless policy of nuclear war preparations and a futile drive for the will-of-the-wisp of 'military superiority', far from strengthening 'national security' -- Washington politicians' justification for this course -- conversely, are aggravating the crisis of American capitalism and bringing unwarranted difficulties and privations to the working people."

Ever louder warnings are being heard increasingly often in the United States, the PRAVDA news analyst continues, that "this policy is unsensible" and that "it is even more obviously conflicting with the national interests of the country and with today's realities. If its inspirers objectively appraised the existing alignment of forces and the actual place of the U.S. in that world, neither the CIA nor the Pentagon would have to establish a special service to 'apply political psychology to foreign policy'. It would become clear even without it that the main reason of 'global conflicts and crises,' which presumably has to be investigated with the help of the latest electronic technology, is rooted in the aggressive adventuristic course of the U.S. ruling circles, challenging peace -- and freedom-loving mankind."

CIA GETS FUNDS, DECRIES FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

LD281100 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 28 TASS — President Reagan has signed a bill on allocations to the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. espionage organisations for 1983 fiscal year, which opens on October 1.

Most of other bills on allocations got stuck in the Congress, and they will be considered at a special session which is to be held after November elections to Congress. But an exception was made for the espionage agencies for them not to have any shortage of money.

But even these measures to strengthen espionage organisations do not suit reactionary circles, the opinion of which is now attentively heeded at the White House. Thus, "the brain center" of extremely right wing forces, the scientific research organisation Heritage Foundation, called for a serious revision of and changes in the existing law on freedom of information.

The legislation was adopted under the pressure of the Democratic forces against the background of noisy scandals and disclosures of unseemly activities of the CIA and other U.S. governmental institutions in overthrowing governments which are not to Washington's liking, organising conspiracies with a view of killing foreign statesmen, conducting all-out shadowing of Americans. The law set the aim to ensure to the public access to part of the governmental documents at a lapse of certain time after their appearance.

But even this measure is now announced by the reactionaries as "imperilling U.S. national security". In the report of Heritage Foundation it is emphasised that the law largely hampers CIA activities and therefore serious restrictions should be introduced into it.

GROMYKO, CANADA'S MACEACHEN EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PM271327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko sent a telegram to A.J. MacEachen conveying congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the latter's appointment to the post of Canadian secretary of state for external affairs [minister inostrannykh del].

In an answering telegram A.J. MacEachen expressed thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Canada will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and for the consolidation of peace and international security.

PRC PAPER REPORTS BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH

LD271758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, under the heading "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on Relations With India and China," the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published in NCNA report from Moscow on the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at a ceremony in Baku. Among other things, the newspaper quotes the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on relations between the Soviet Union and China: "We would consider a very important matter to be the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC on the basis, I would say, of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage."

SOVIET AID TO AUTO PLANT HIGHLIGHTED

PM281127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS Report: "Modernization Is Continuing"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep -- Work is continuing on the modernization of the Changchun automobile plant -- the first Chinese automobile building plant. After the completion of modernization and retooling the country's largest automobile plant will produce several motor vehicle models in 1985, including 5-ton, 6-ton and 9-ton trucks, amphibious vehicles, passenger cars and buses. Reporting this, XINHUA points out that the plant was constructed with the Soviet Union's aid and began to produce vehicles in 1953. In the years since then, 930,000 automobiles have been produced.

SOVIET ATHLETES ATTEND BEIJING MARATHON

OW271433 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] An international marathon race was held on Sunday in Beijing. DPRK athletes won good scores. Yi Chong-Hyong, 27, set a new marathon record in Beijing. So Chang-tan won the third place after Italian athlete Alessandro. Soviet athletes Arioukov, (Pliskov) and (Zhumaladalov) won the 5th, 7th and 19th places respectively. Xu Liang, the best Chinese marathoner, won the 12th place.

A total of 182 athletes from about 20 countries attended this event.

SEISMOLOGY SYMPOSIUM HELD IN BEIJING

PM221049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report from A. Sychev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Beijing Symposium"]

[Text] An international scientific symposium held in Beijing was devoted to the study of the problems of continental seismology and earthquake prediction. Taking part in its work here representatives of 23 countries, including the Soviet Union, and a number of international organizations, TASS reports from Beijing.

The reports discussed at the symposium were based on questions of the study of the causes of earthquakes and the possibility of predicting these natural disasters. The attention of the symposium participants was attracted by the speech by G.A. Sobolev, doctor of physical mathematical sciences at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute, who spoke about Soviet seismologists' work in this sphere.

The symposium noted the importance of further extending and increasing the effectiveness of research in the sphere of earthquake prediction in order to lessen the pernicious consequences of earthquakes. In this connection great interest was aroused by a set of indications heralding an earthquake elaborated by Chinese scientists.

They include, in particular, a change in the composition and level of subterranean waters, radio interference, the characteristic behavior of many animals and other signs.

The symposium participants visited the region of Tangshan-Fengnan in Hebei Province, where a destructive earthquake took place in July 1976. According to official figures 242,000 people died in that earthquake.

1856 OPIUM WAR AGAINST CHINA RECOUNTED

OW281009 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Tomilin commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners: 126 years ago, in the autumn of 1856, British colonialists launched the Second Opium War against the Chinese people. Soviet historian and Sinologist Tomilin writes in this connection.

The Nanjing Treaty, an unequal treaty signed in 1842 following the First Opium War which surrendered China's sovereign rights under humiliating terms, failed to satiate the appetite of the British bourgeoisie.

In the autumn of 1856, without declaration of war, a British fleet shelled the Guangzhou fort with big guns and then landed. British soldiers began to slaughter innocent civilians in cities. The butchers gouged out people's eyes, skinned people alive, smashed their heads and threw them into fire.

Following the occupation of Guangzhou, British forces launched military actions in northern China near Beijing. An allied force was formed by Britain and France. As the allied force closed in on the capital, the ruling class in Beijing hastily signed the enqual so-called Tianjin Treaty. The two big European powers obtained the right to set up diplomatic missions. Their citizens gained the right to (?travel freely) in all parts of China. Their ships gained the right to sail in the Changjiang River, an inland river of China, a sovereign state.

If they had felt ashamed of the trade in opium following the First Opium War, which brought great losses to the Chinese economy and destroyed the health of millions of Chinese people, they had kept their mouths shut about it. But now, the rampaging colonialists felt no need to avoid talking about the question. They forced Beijing to sign an agreement allowing legal trade in this dangerous narcotic. In addition, they forced China to pay indemnities for the war they imposed on it.

Unequal treaties opened up new possibilities for foreign capitalists, enabling them to control China as they wished. As a result, they have turned China into a raw material (?source) and a semicolony of imperialist powers.

JAPANESE CABINET APPROVES FOREIGN POLICY GUIDE

LD241744 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Sep (TASS) — TASS correspondents Viktor Zatsepin and Sergey Logachev report:

The Japanese Cabinet today approved the "Blue Book on Questions of Diplomacy" prepared by the Foreign Ministry.

Just as in previous years, the present document from the Japanese Foreign Ministry stresses "the growing need to strengthen and develop relations with the United States," which are declared to be "the keystone" of Japanese foreign policy, and the Japanese-U.S. military alliance is described as "the basis of Japanese security." The book also calls for an increase in Japan's "independent efforts" in the military sphere.

The "Blue Book" completely passes over in silence the United States' aggressive strategy and the concept of a "limited" nuclear war developed by the Reagan administration which has aroused a wave of indignation in the Japanese people who have experienced the horrors of U.S. nuclear bombs.

The book expresses serious concern at the exacerbation of trade and economic contradictions between Japan, the United States and West European countries and admits the existence of differences in their approach to the development of economic links with the socialist states and in particular on the problem of the trade restrictions imposed on the USSR by Washington.

The "Blue Book" declares that one of the basic tasks of Japanese diplomacy is "the stabilization of East-West relations." However, this document does not contain any constructive proposals on this matter. While pointing out the importance of "establishing stable relations with the USSR," its authors at the same time link the development of Soviet-Japanese relations with the nonexistent "territorial problem."

The reasons for the emergence of tension in the world are discussed from clearly pro-American positions. Its authors also attempt to justify the militaristic course being conducted by Washington and the stepping up of U.S. nuclear strength.

Contradictions Noted

OW270159 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Japan's Cabinet approved a Blue Book on Diplomacy on 24 September. In this conection, our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports:

Of Japan's four major diplomatic tasks set forth in the Blue Book on Diplomacy, the first task is to contribute to resolving pending issues between the East and the West and establishing stable relations between them, based on the principles of self-restraint and mutual benefit. To tackle this task is a welcome move because the very observance of the principles of self-restraint and mutual benefit is an important condition for detente.

Needless to say, we see that some assessments on international developments in the Blue Book on Diplomacy differ from those by the Soviet Union. This is natural because Japan and the Soviet Union have different diplomatic standpoints in terms of class and ideology. This difference is clear when we read the assessments made in the Blue Book concerning mutual relations inside the capitalist camp and contradictions among the United States, Europe and Japan, the three major central forces that have competitive imperialist relations with one another. Some chapters in the Blue Book astonish the Soviet people with their lack of logic, while other chapters enrage the Soviet people with their distortion of facts. All these chapters relate to the Soviet Union.

The Blue Book says that Japan seeks to stabilize its relations with the Soviet Union by concluding a peace treaty and resolving the issue of Soviet occupation of the Northern Territories. While saying that it seeks stabilized relations with the Soviet Union, Japan also seeks to pin unfounded hostile names, such as "occupationist," on the Soviet Union. This is indeed illogical.

The Soviet side has repeatedly pointed out that a territorial issue does not exist between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Blue Book also touches on this issue. To bring up the territorial issue only complicates Soviet-Japanese relations. On the one hand, the Blue Book says that stable relations with the Soviet Union are desirable. On the other hand, it makes a somewhat revanchist and chauvinistic territorial claim against the Soviet Union. In this context, the Blue Book lacks logical consistency.

The Blue Book defines as interference Soviet assistance to the Afghan Government at the latter's request. It says that Japan will continue its sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan. Both the Soviet and Afghan Governments have repeatedly explained the reasons for the temporary stationing of a limited number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. At the same time, they have continuously pointed out that as a condition for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, it is necessary to guarantee Afghanistan's security and independent development.

The intimidating passage in the Blue Book on Japan continuing its sanctions contradicts the expressed hope to have stable relations with the Soviet Union. Moreover, as clearly evidenced by the experiences of the West European countries, such a move might bring a bitter blow on Japan itself before anything else.

AMENDMENT OF JAPANESE CONSTITUTION CRITICIZED

LD281058 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party evidently resolved that the time had come for the removal of such an obstacle as the Japanese Constitution, specifically its Article Nine, from the road of converting the country into a mighty military power, though this has already been reduced to a formal obstacle. This article says:

"Sincerely striving for international peace, resting on justice and order, the Japanese people for all time renounces war as a sovereign right of the nation and also the threat or use of armed force as a means of settling international disputes".

"To attain the aims mentioned in the above paragraph, ground, sea and air forces just as any other means of warfare will never be set up in the future. The right of the state to wage war is not recognized."

The new version of this article of the Constitution, drafted by the Liberal Democratic Party and published in its press organ JIYU SHIMPO, and whose revision has been prepared by Japan's ruling circles for many years, says that Japan "legally possesses" all these armed forces, and the prime minister, appointed as their supreme commander-in-chief, has the right to order the beginning of military operations.

It is easily seen that the "amendment", proposed by the Liberal Democratic Party leaves nothing intact in the present Article Nine of the fundamental law, which in Japan and in the world community is therefore called the "peaceful Japanese Constitution", for it legalizes the revival of militarism in Japan, grants the Japanese Government the "legal right" to resort to the direct use of the Japanese Armed Forces, already today claiming a special role in vast regions of the Pacific and Asia.

It has to be noted that the modification of this article, proposed by the ruling party of Japan, is a logical consequence of the policy it has pursued after the war.

Way back in July 1950 the United States let the Japanese authorities build up a mini-army behind the signboard of "Reserve Police Corps" numbering 75,000 men. It was headed by officers of the former Imperial Army. Slightly later former Admirals of the Fleet Nomura and Hoshina obtained Washington's consent to the plan for the revival of Japanese naval forces. Gradually the "tadpole", as the armed forces reviving in defiance of the peaceful Constitution were called at that time in Japan, became a "frog" — compact armed forces having all three services. Beginning with 1958 the build-up of the military potential already assumed a planned nature.

The latest five-year military plan, endorsed by the government for 1983-1987, leads Japan for the level of conventional arms to fourth place next to the United States, Britain and France. But this is not all. Influential circles, dreaming of raising Japan's military might to the level of its economic might, would like to arm the Japanese military with an atomic instead of a samurai sword. The policy of accumulating accomplished facts essentially led to the purely formal content of the fundamental law of the country, specifically its Article Nine. The modification of the Constitution, proposed by the Liberal Democratic Party this time, does away even with this formality.

Time will show whether this dangerous undertaking of the Japanese ruling party will be realized or not, bearing in mind the growing resistance by Japan's peace forces. It is clear, however, that the noisy campaign by the ruling circles of the country for a revision of the Constitution and the psychological indoctrination of the population in a chauvinistic spirit will still further widen and strengthen the dangerous influence of militaristic and revenge-seeking forces in the country.

Such developments in Japan arouse ever greater anxiety in the countries that in the past fell victim to the aggressive policy of the Japanese militarists. It is not without reason that dissatisfaction is increasingly voiced there and apprehensions are stated in this connection. The president of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, expressing these moods, recently noted in Washington that Tokyo still hoped for domination in Asia.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION TO MILITARIZATION NOTED

LD162142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 15 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: In attempts to justify the course for the militarization of the country, advocates of a revival of Japanese militarism are going to all lengths, even falsifying the facts, inflating the myth of a nonexistent "Soviet threat" and deceiving the Japanese people. This is indicated by the Japanese newspapers in their comment on the so-called "White Paper on Defense" for 1982 published by Japan's National Defense Agency.

This "document," which, according to the scheme of its authors, was to provide a theoretical basis for the country's "defense plans," clearly displays an openly anti-Soviet nature, the press notes. The theoreticians from the agency stress the need for the stepped up increase of the Japanese Navy and Air Force, the activation of joint Japanese-American military maneuvers and for an increase in military allocations. As the paper AKAHATA writes today, the agency is painting the matter as if the Soviet Union were threatening the West. However, the paper points out, the authors of the "White Paper" were unable to quote any facts to confirm their calculations. Whenever the subject turns to an evaluation of Soviet Armed Forces they resort to such abstract expressions as "it is assumed," "it is calculated" and so forth.

The Socialist Party of Japan points out in a statement: The aim of the authors of the "White Paper" is clear. By concentrating attention on the alleged "Soviet threat," the rightwing circles are striving to transform Japan into "a great military power."

The Communist Party of Japan has evaluated the publication of the "White Paper" as a reflection of the course of the country's rightwing circles toward complicity in Washington's nuclear strategy and the further strengthening of the Japanese-American Security Treaty.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ON GANDHI VISIT

PM291009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Following the 26th CPSU Congress course, our party and the Soviet state are consistently developing multifaceted cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This cooperation helps to strengthen their political independence and national economies and to get rid of the heavy legacy of a colonial past.

"The Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev said at the ceremony in Baku to award the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan, "is altogether in favor of enhancing the role in international affairs of states which have freed themselves from the colonial or semicolonial yoke and have embarked on the path of independence and progress. We are convinced that the policy of these countries can exercise a favorable influence on the world situation."

Steadily growing and strengthening Soviet-Indian relations are a striking example of the USSR's fruitful cooperation with the developing countries. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to our country was a further confirmation of this. A joint Soviet-Indian declaration was signed as a result of the Moscow talks. The participants in the talks confirmed anew that relations between the USSR and India are based on the strong foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, accord with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and have a beneficial effect on the development of the international situation. "Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is developing successfully in all respects," Indira Gandhi said at a meeting with members of the Soviet public in Moscow. "It has benefited millions of people and has harmed no one."

The Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, warmth and cordiality. The sides noted the high level and large scale of bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technical spheres, which is being implemented on a planned basis and is of a mutually advantageous and long-term nature. They agreed to examine the possibility of further widening cooperation in such spheres as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal and petroleum industries, machine building and the power industry and confirmed their determination to increase trade 50-100 percent in 1986 and also to maintain the high rate of trade growth until 1990.

During the Soviet-Indian talks, much attention was paid to the present international situation. Again the sides noted the identity or proximity of their views on fundamental questions pertaining to the international situation, especially regarding maintaining peace and preventing a new world war. The Soviet Union and India are convinced that the cessation of the arms -- primarily nuclear arms -- race and the immediate implementation of measures in the sphere of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and also the prevention of nuclear war constitute the task of paramount importance facing the world.

Our countries confirmed the great importance of joint efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security on different continents. They are convinced that unresolved international problems can and must be settled by peaceful means, through talks. This applies to the quest for political solutions in Southeast Asia, the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, the peaceful settlement of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and the speediest implementation of the UN declaration on designating the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebnese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples, which receives outside encouragement and which has once again brought into the sharpest focus the question of the need for an immediate just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem, was roundly condemned. It was the firm belief of the USSR and India that this can only be achieved with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The present complex international situation makes the Nonaligned Movement, of which India was a founder, even more significant. The Soviet Union values highly India's constructive role in that movement, which is a most important factor operating in favor of normalization of the international situation.

The Soviet Union and India again confirmed the importance of international cooperation in preserving and strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. On the basis of the Soviet Union's wide and realistic approach to the solution of disputes the proposal was made that the leading bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Pact make a statement on not extending the alliance's spheres of action to Asia, Africa or Latin America. These intiatives accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples and the interests of world peace and security.

L.I. Brezhnev called the high degree of trust between the two states and their leaders a vast and invaluable asset. In the present international situation, when concrete action to stop the aggressive forces' rampage and halt mankind's slide toward a nuclear holocaust is more vital than ever before, it would be impossible to overestimate the significance of Soviet and Indian joint efforts in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for disarmament and detente and for broad interstate cooperation. This is one important result of the visit, which strengthened even more the mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between our peoples.

The successful completion of the Indian prime minister's visit was a demonstration of friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples. The Soviet Union will continue to pursue its Leninist foreign policy aimed at developing cooperation with the liberated countries and strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GANDHI ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES

21 September Meeting

PM280925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "May Soviet-Indian Friendship Strengthen"]

[Text] The strength of Soviet-Indian friendship has been tested repeatedly in complex periods of the international situation's development. It has withstood all the tests with honor and is constantly proving its lasting value in the cause of ensuring peace and secuirty on the earth, and it serves the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples. This was pointed out at the meeting of I. Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, with representatives of the Soviet public, which took place in the P.I. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow 21 September.

Opening the meeting, N.V. Goldin, USSR minister and president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, pointed out that reciprocal visits by the two countries' leaders are an effective instrument for the further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

The meeting was addressed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Soviet people, he said, sense an affinity with and profound respect for the great Indian people. We all invariably associate the name of I. Gandhi with the process of strengthening the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation which have linked our states for more than 35 years now. The high degree of trust between our states and their leaders has been figuratively described by L.I. Brezhnev as tremendous, priceless capital.

Under the conditions of the present exacerbation of the international situation, when storm clouds of thermonuclear danger are gathering on the horizon, it is hardly possible to overrate the significance of the joint efforts of the USSR and India in the struggle to preserve peace and prevent a new war, for disarmament and detente and for broad interstate cooperation, the speaker emphasized. The two countries' positions on the most important problems of the present day either coincide or are very close. The USSR and India are united in their desire to exclude the threat of nuclear catastrophe forever from the life of mankind. Soviet people know well and value highly the peace-loving foreign policy of I. Gandhi's government. India's active position in the international arena is an important factor in international life, working for peace, freedom, progress and the people's independence.

The Soviet people are preparing to worthily mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, I. V. Arkhipov continued. We sincerely hope that during her tour of our country, I. Gandhi will be able to gain a graphic idea of the splendid deeds and achievements with which Soviet people are approaching the historic date.

Soviet people rejoice at the successes scored by the Indian people on the path of implementing socioeconomic transformations and wish them new achievements on that path. An important role in strengthening India's economic independence and resolving the complex tasks facing it is played by our countries' cooperation, which is developing on a mutually advantageous basis, on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The program of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation, which placed relations on a long-term, planned basis, was an important document. In development of the long-term program and in the sphere of realizing its first stage an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 1980 visit to India, providing for assistance to be given in constructing major projects of the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and certain other sectors of industry stipulated in India's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Soviet people are sure that important new pages will be written into the rich annals of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation as a result of I. Gandhi's visit to our country and her talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker said.

Warmly greeted by those present, I. Gandhi spoke, saying:

I have brought you warmest greetings from the Indian people, who have friendly feelings for your great country.

Moscow conjures up memories of the outstanding figures who shaped your country's culture and history: "Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gorkiy, Tchaikovskiy and the great Lenin.

Your city has absorbed the values of art and science, the traditions of the past and the features of the present, and it serves as a venue for meetings and forums for representatives of the talented and industrious Soviet people. The technical progress that you have made over the past 60 years and the might that you have achieved arouse admiration. Your scientists have penetrated the boundless stellar expanses and the depths of the earth in order to set in motion the engine of progress.

Independent India's campaign for development and self-sufficiency has entered a new stage. We have spent our apprenticeship at the forges and the furnaces, at the conveyor belts and control desks of modern industry. We have trained engineers, technicians and scientists. Our national product has trebled over the past 30 years. However, we are the first to be prepared to admit that we still have a lot to do. Given the colossal size of our population, we are faced with the impressive task of ensuring that everyone of these millions has the opportunity to live in more decent conditions.

The Soviet Union is helping us in our first steps on the road to modern industrialization.

We have been enriched by your experience of the planned economy. In many respects our conditions of development differ from yours. The decisions we adopt must without fail accord with our unique conditions. Although our approaches are different, our goal, like yours, is progress for the people's sake. In India we strive for economic growth with the help of a mixed economy, in which there is both a state and a private sector, but we give the highest emphasis to the state sector. Thanks to this strategy, we have reached a level at which we need very modern equipment and the intensification of our commercial and economic relations with other countries. We see that the Soviet Union's policy also provides for the development of such relations with very different groups of countries.

Although this is a sensible approach, we know that there are certain circles, acting out of self-interest, who could frustrate the development of fair trade agreements in order to keep their hands on sources of cheap raw materials and markets for consumer goods. These circles are exerting pressure, constantly changing the terms of trade to the detriment of the developing countries.

India's struggle for liberation from this commercial dependence on raw materials producers deserves very close attention and support. Here again it is advisable to emphasize the positive role of the history of the development of Indian-Soviet trade. The volume of our reciprocal trade has trebled in approximately 10 years.

We welcome economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has already made a substantial contribution to our industrial development. Particularly promising opportunities are being opened up in spheres such as power generation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and oil prospecting. I would like to thank officials on both sides for their efforts aimed at ensuring the success of the seventh session of the Indian-Soviet joint economic commission, which made superb preparations for the economic aspect of my visit.

Cooperation between our two countries has been marked by success over more than 20 years. What has been achieved in the purely economic sphere makes a striking impression. However, the prospects of exchanging experience have proved still more extensive than we realized. For example, there are interesting analogies between our countries -- divided up as they are into many regions and inhabited by peoples speaking different languages -- which are overcoming differences in social systems and political structure.

The desire for peaceful development, as well as the strengthening of our independence, is the basis of our foreign policy ties, the speaker emphasized. The policy of nonalignment meets with better understanding than in the fifties. Nonalignment means independence of judgment in the full sense of the word. The logic is clear: In the absence of peace our development would be slowed up and would even be in jeopardy. Peace presupposes vigilance. We must follow every step in the world arena, evaluate the situation and make efforts within the framework of consultations with countries which subscribe to similar views with an eye to easing tension, preventing conflicts and preserving peace.

Unfortunately, events in the past few years have not helped to create a favorable atmosphere in which the developing countries could effectively follow the path of development. Only a few years ago there was a brief period of comparative calm, when the easing of tension in strategic matters between the great powers seemed to have paved the way to an epoch of genuine economic and political cooperation. Events in Europe were particularly reassuring. Today, on the contrary, the international situation appears somber and ominous. Spending on arms is growing constantly. There also remains the threat of an outbreak of a major conflict, a conflict on a global scale, which could be caused by utterly insigificant local disputes in some remote regions.

A new trend, which has dangerous indirect consequences for weaker countries, appears still more alarming. As recent events in west Asia have shown, one state that refuses to obey the norms of international behavior can repeatedly violate the territorial integrity of other states with impunity. The absolute impunity that Israel has enjoyed all these years has evidently become a recognized fact of international life.

The Republic of South Africa has displayed the same contempt for the normals of international law in recent years in its sallies deep into Angola and Mozambique. These events are ominous in themselves, but their significance runs deeper than their local or regional consequences. If this is not stopped immediately and faith in international law and discipline is not restored, a threat will be posed to the fragile successes scored by this international organization over the past three decades [sentence as published]

We welcome the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. During our visit to the Soviet Union in 1955 my father said: "Whenever I come to the Soviet Union I see for myself that the Soviet people passionately want peace. We in India are also devoted adherents to the cause of peace and have even tried to take a peaceful path in our struggle." Now that remark has become even still more true. Along with the growing understanding of the danger which nuclear war poses for all mankind, more and more people in many countries of the world, regardless of their class allegiance and political views, are coming out in support of peace.

Our devotion to the Nonaligned Movement is unshakable; we seek to strengthen its cohesion and loyalty to the aims which it originally proclaimed. India, in particular, has done a great deal to reduce tension in west and southwest Asia and in the Indian Ocean region. We have also advanced a number of initiatives designed to improve relations with our neighbors. We have kept calm -- although we cannot conceal our alarm in connection with the appearance of the latest weapons in the immediate vicinity of our country-- and proposed to Pakistan the conclusion of a friendship and cooperation treaty which could include a mutual pledge to refrain from aggression. We are now conducting a dialogue which, so we sincerely hope, will lead to the normalization of relations between us. Attempts to ease tension frequently come up against mistrust, but we must not abandon them. Good-neighborliness is the chief condition for peaceful coexistence.

The interest of India and Russia in each other is not new, but the expanding contacts between us since the proclamation of independence have strengthened this trend, I. Gandhi said.

Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is developing successfully in all its aspects. It has benefited millions of people and harmed no one. Our friendship has helped to ease tension and to realize complementary interests.

The meeting of representatives of the Soviet public with I. Gandhi developed into a vivid demonstration of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India.

Masters of the arts of the two countries gave a concert for the participants in the meeting.

Press Conference

PM281043 Moscow PRAVA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] I have had the opportunity in Moscow to meet and exchange opinions with L.I. Brezhnev, N.A. Tikhonov and other leaders. The talks enabled us to better understand each other's views and policy, to assess the state of Indian-Soviet cooperation and to promote it firmly, I. Gandhi stressed in a statement at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

India, she continued, attaches great significance to its friendship with the Soviet Union. We believe that it helps our country. I hope that these sentiments are mutual; furthermore, that the relations of friendship are mutually beneficial and serve the cause of international peace. I. Gandhi noted that the two countries' viewpoints on many international issues were similar. The USSR is the friend of the Nonaligned Movement, which hails its role in the cause of defending peace.

In bilateral economic relations we have reached agreements which will give a powerful boost to India's economic development plans. Economic cooperation with India is also in accord with the Soviet Union's development plans. We have discussed a number of technical cooperation projects with the USSR, which has expressed interest in them.

India nurtures profound feelings toward the Soviet people and their leadership, who have always extended the hand of friendship to us. Expressing sincere gratitude for this, India's prime minister warmly congratulated Soviet people on the forthcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Replying to correspondents' questions, I. Gandhi stressed that for a long time the course of Near East events had enabled Israel to believe that it could violate the norms of international relations with impunity, and that this encouraged its aggressiveness. The Near East problem can only be resolved, she said, when the Palestinians' demands to be able to live in their own home are taken into consideration.

In Moscow we have held a general exchange of opinions on Afghanistan. We have always advocated a political solution of this and other problems on the basis of talks.

Present-day international problems are very complex. They affect everyone. Thus the responsibility rests on all of us to steer the world in the right direction.

I particularly welcome the fact that the peace movement has now spread and has even gone beyond the framework of political opinions, ideologies, classes and all the other factors which divide people. We can see, particularly in West Europe, what a vast number of people advocate peace. However, this movement is still not great enough to bring about changes. It seems to me that the world public should be involved increasingly actively in the struggle against nuclear war. Against all wars, I should say, but as a first step against nuclear war and other barbarous methods of waging war. We do not believe in the concept of limited nuclear war.

Answering a question on Soviet-Indian space cooperation, I. Gandhi said that the visit by Indian trainee cosmonauts to the Soviet space center is one example of the broadening of this cooperation. Our young people are excited by the prospects opening up, she added.

Television Address

PM281005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "For Peace and Friendship"]

[Text] The Soviet and Indian Governments have put forward peace-loving initiatives which express the hopes and aspirations both of our peoples and of all mankind. The Soviet Union as a leading world power persistently advocates a turn away from conflicts toward positive factors leading to peace, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in her 22 September speech on Soviet central television.

This year, she said, you are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Your successes since the October Revolution and your economic progress have won world recognition. We hail your achievements in science and technology and the high standard of your culture.

We have also done much work, I. Gandhi continued, have built large dams, expanded the area of irrigated land (now 35 million hectares), built mines, chemical plants and machine-building enterprises and have educated millions of young people in various scientific and technical spheres. In terms of numbers of specialists we now hold third place in the world after your country and the United States. Over 106 million Indian children are studying at school.

When we gained independence only 3,000 cities and villages in our vast country had electricity. Now that number has risen to 300,000. Huge socioeconomic and technical transformations have taken place in India. They were completed by our hands and with our own resources. We have received assistance from many countries, but primarily from the USSR. The Soviet Union selflessly helped in establishing our heavy industry. Bhilai and Bokaro are symbols of cooperation between our peoples. The spectrum of Indian-Soviet economic cooperation is constantly widening.

My talks with Soviet leaders, India's prime minister stated, reaffirmed that we are sincerely striving for world peace and friendship among the peoples. We are now experiencing a worsening of the international situation. It threatens peace in different parts of the world. We are worried by intensifying militarization and particularly by the ominous race in nuclear and other barbarous types of arms. We are concerned by the increasing lack of understanding among nations. We are disturbed by the destruction of the environment and of flora and fauna. All these threats must be eliminated.

We hope, I. Gandhi stressed, that your programs and plans -- to make life better and brighter for you and future generations, for your children and grandchildren -- will be successfully implemented.

I am glad, the Indian head of government said, to convey to you a sincere greeting from your 700 million friends in India. I thank the Soviet Union's leaders and people for the warm reception given to me and my delegation.

Long live Indian-Soviet friendship!

Nehru Square Named

PM290911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 22 September thousands of Muscovites filled the square at the intersection of Vernadskiy and Lomonosov avenues, where in the presence of I. Gandhi a solemn ceremony was held to name the square for Jawaharlal Nebru.

Opening the ceremony, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, said that Muscovites, as indeed all Soviet people, harbor very warm feelings for the friendly Indian people and their great son, Jawaharlal Nehru, who did much to establish and consolidate Soviet-Indian relations. Strengthened by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, they have become a good example of peaceful coexistance between states with different social systems.

I. Gandhi was invited to cut the ribbon. Before the eyes of those present appeared a memorial plaque in red granite on which was written: "Jawaharlol Nehru Square. Named in 1982 in honor of the outstanding Indian politician and statesmen and great friend of the Soviet Union Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)."

The speakers, Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Soloveyeva, a worker of the Cheremushki sewn goods production association, V.F. Stanis, rector of the Patrice Lumumba University of the Friendship of the Peoples, and the poet Ye.M. Vinokurov, stressed that conferring J. Nehru's name on a Moscow square was a graphic manifestation of the fact that relations between the USSR and India are successfully developing and strengthening in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

Dear Soviet friends and citizens of Moscow, I. Gandhi said, addressing those present, the people of India will value highly this friendly act by you. J. Nehru sincerely admired the October Revolution and Lenin's supreme personality and genius. J. Nehru worked tirelessly in the name of strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples since he believed that it would benefit not only our countries but all all mankind.

This square, to which lead avenues bearing the names of two outstanding Russian scholars and patriots -- Lomonosov and Vernadskiy -- is very fitting for the name of J. Nehru since he himself was a thinker, encyclopedist and patriot.

Participating in the ceremony were V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet and Indian officials.

Gandhi, Demichev Attend Ballet

PM290913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] In the evening [of 22 September] I. Ghandi attended a ballet performance at the Bolshoy Theater. The guest was accompanied by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and other Soviet and Indian officials.

Talks Praised

LD272256 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 27 Sep 82

["The Roads of Peace and Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The world public has followed with great interest the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the Soviet Union, India and many other countries the Soviet-Indian summit talks were regarded as a substantial contribution to a further development and strenthening of the ties of friendship, cooperation and interaction in international affairs of the two states.

The Soviet-Indian relations have rich traditions. For almost three decades they are developing along an upward line and are characterized by stability. At the talks in Moscow the two sides underscored their desire to broaden and deepen in every way these relations on a planned, mutually advantageous and long-term basis. The results of these talks provide convincing evidence of how strong and fruitful the relations between states with different social systems can be if both sides manifest good will and take account of the reciprocal interests in their practical activity.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and India gave much attention to international problems emphasizing that in the present alarming situation in the world the need is for persistent efforts by all states regardless of the differences in their social systems, in order to strengthen peace and international security, to banish the threat of war, to curb the arms race, above all nuclear, and to take concrete steps in the field of disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev said once again that these aims are served by the Soviet Peace Programme for the Eighties, and by the proposals of the Soviet Union designed to improve the world situation, to curb the runaway arms race and to strengthen peace.

In working for easing international tensions, banishing the threat of war and broadening cooperation in the world, the Soviet Union tabled during the talks a new peace initiative by proposing that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty make statements about the non-spread of the sphere of operation of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In many countries, this Soviet initiative has been considered as an important contribution to creating a favourable situation on the eve of the international conference on the Indian Ocean, convened in 1983 under a U.N. decision.

Having discussed the situation in Asia and other parts of the world the Soviet Union and India have called for dismantling all the military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean, and pronounced themselves for eliminating hotbeds of tensions in south-west Asia through peaceful political solutions, supported the efforts of the countries of South-East Asia designed to make the reagion one of a lasting peace and stability, condemned the criminal aggression by Israel against the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples and came out in favour of an early comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of the PLO.

The results of the Soviet-Indian talks will doubtless contribute to a further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. They also indicated once again that the growing interaction of these countries on the international scene is becoming an increasingly important factor in world politics, exerting a beneficial influence on the international situation as a whole.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Review

PM221523 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Sergey Bulantsev "International Review": "Important Factor for Peace"]

[Excerpt] To what does the coincidence of the viewpoints between the USSR and India on topical problems of the present day attest? Not only to the commonality of their peace-loving aspirations. This coincidence emphasizes the harmonious unity of the goals of the socialist community and the Nonaligned Movement in their struggle against imperialism and all forms of neocolonialism, racism and exploitation.

That is what those who would like to drive a wedge between the socialist community and the Nonaligned Movement cannot tolerate. They are trying to "teach lessons" to India. The well-informed weekly LINK reports that hotbeds in Washington have elaborated a plan for the territorial partition of India so that "by the end of the century it will have ceased to exist as an independent multinational state." It is in this direction that the CIA is undertaking subversive activity in Punjab State, where it is financing separatist elements seeking that state's secession from India. The northeast of the country is also uneasy. Foreign agents acting in conjunction with the U.S. special services are supporting various separatist groupings with money and weapons.

In the 35 years of its independent development India has been drawn into armed conflicts on four occasions. This has diverted enormous manpower and material resources from peaceful purposes. Even now the situation prevailing around India does not promote peaceful building. In this complex situation the significance of Soviet-Indian friendship as a guarantee of security and stability is constantly increasing. The Soviet-Indian treaty serves as a reliable shield to repel the intrigues of those who would like to build relations with "recalcitrant" developing countries from positions of military blackmail and brute force.

In recent years India has experienced several political storms, and different parties and groupings have ruled the country. However, the barometer of Soviet-Indian relations has always registered "clear," for these relations are totally devoid of any considerations of expediency.

I myself have frequently been convinced of the depth of the roots of our friendship and of the warmth of Indians toward Russia. During my years of work in India I talked with parliamentary deputies and students, peasants and workers, writers and businessmen. We argued about methods of agricultural management and the emancipation of women, about the Near East and the enigmas of ancient history. And there was perhaps only one subject on which the overwhelming majority of my interlocutors were unanimous: Our peoples must continue to strengthen their friendship. The successes achieved can and must be augmented.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN IN KREMLIN

LD291058 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met in the Kremlin today Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos [PRPL] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is spending his vacation in the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the two countries and parties exchanged information on progress in the implementation of decisions of the party congresses in their countries, on the more important political, economic and ideological tasks currently tackled by the CPSU and the PRPL and by the working people of the Soviet Union and Laos.

Leonid Brezhnev has dwelt on progress in the implementation by the Soviet working people of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, and also on economic issues and on the fulfilment of the Soviet Food Programme.

Kaysone Phomvihan described how the first Lao five-year plan was being fulfilled and outlined measures taken to stabilize the economic situation and to gradually improve the material and cultural standard of life of the Lao people.

Discussing various aspects of the comprehensive development of Soviet-Lao relations, the sides stressed the importance of raising the efficiency of economic cooperation between the two countries and ensuring a more rational use of Lao resources. Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet people would continue to give assistance to the fraternal Lao people in tackling the great tasks set by the 3rd PRPL Congress.

Exchanging opinion on international problems, Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan expressed the confidence that it was necessary and possible in the present-day alarming world situation, caused by the actions of the aggressive imperialist forces, primarily the U.S. administration, to check and lessen the deliberately and artifically created tensions and to safeguard and strengthen peace. It is particularly important to act with a view to reducing the threat of war, expanding confidence-building measures and freezing nuclear armaments. The Lao leadership welcome the truly constructive policy of the USSR in disarmament and particularly the bold initiative of the Soviet Union, which assumed the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and express the hope that the other nuclear powers will follow this noble example.

Both sides agree that the task of ensuring an extensive and dependable peace settlement in the Middle East is brooking no delay at present and strongly denounce the aggression and atrocities of Israel in Lebanon, perpetrated with the actual support of the U.S. The Lao Government wholly and completely shares the views of the Soviet Union on the principles on which a just and lasting peace in that region should be based.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates and supports the efforts of Laos to improve the situation in South-East Asia and the proposals made by the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City.

This concerns, in particular, the proposal to convene an international conference to be attended by the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain, and also India and Burma to discuss the situation in South-East Asia.

The conference passed in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere. It was attended by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and (Siphong Sourinphoumi) assistant to the general secretary of the PRPL Central Committee.

THAI MINISTER, BUSH, SHULTZ DISCUSS MILITARY AID

LD260604 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 26 TASS — Talks ended here between Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other high-ranking members of the U.S. administration. Judging by a brief statement made by the Department of State, the main emphasis during the talks was laid on strengthening the military-strategic cooperation between the two countries. In other words, it is a question of full support by Thailand of the far-reaching plans for U.S. imperialist expansion in South-East Asia. It is no secret that within the framework of this dangerous-to-peace strategy official Washington assigns to Thailand the role of a potential springboard of aggression against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

With this end in view the United States intends to considerably expand military aid to Bangkok. As a result of the talks, agreement has been reached on granting additional appropriations to Thailand to the tune of 9.9 million dollars. Thus, military deliveries to that country will exceed 75 million dollars in the current 1982 financial year.

U.S. PRESSES ASEAN STATES FOR MILITARY ACTIVITY

PM281327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Unseemly Attempts"; from The "World Today" feature compiled by V. Ganshin]

[Text] The member states of ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, have recently been subjected to intensive pressure by the United States and certain other countries with a view to developing cooperation in the military sphere. A similar idea was recently advanced also by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who campaigned for the association's countries to hold joint military maneuvers.

However, this proposal did not meet with a positive response. On the contrary, representatives of the Indonesian Parliament, for example, resolutely rejected it in the belief that the realization of these plans could lead only to a new exacerbation of the situation in Southeast Asia. And Indonesian Vice President A. Malik expressed himself no less definitely in this regard. Commenting on Lee Kuan Yew's "initiative" in conversation with correspondents, he declared, in particular, that the holding of multilateral military maneuvers will inevitably raise the question: Against whom are they directed?

However, it is easy to find the answer to this question today. At the instigation of Washington and its partners certain ASEAN leaders are going on about some "external danger" threatening the association's countries, accusing Socialist Vietnam and Kampuchea of creating tension in the region. This is evidenced, for example, by the grounless and plainly farfetched allegation by the Thai military command that the SRV has increased the strength of its armed forces in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and stepped up combat operations in the region of the Kampuchean-Thai border. Such fabrications are quite obviously aimed at distorting the peace-loving nature of the foreign policy of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the threshold of the new UN General Assembly session and at torpedoing the possibility of a constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN CABLE TO SOVIET LEADERS

PM281441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Reply Telegram"]

[Text] A telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and C. Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed heartfelt gratitude for the friendly congratulations and best wishes sent on the occasion of Romania's national holiday.

The telegram notes that "The relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, Romania and the Soviet Union and the Romanian and Soviet peoples will constantly broaden and strengthen on the basis of the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the 1976 joint statement and summit-level agreements to the benefit of socialist and communist building in our countries."

The telegram subsequently says that "The powerful development of Soviet-Romanian relations and fruitful mutual assistance in questions of international life serve the cause of socialism and communism and the struggle for peace, cooperation and disarmament — primarily nuclear disarmament -- and for the independence and sovereignty of all the peoples."

In conclusion, sincere wishes are expressed to the Soviet Union's working people for new success in communist building and in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

SOLOMENTSEV AT OPENING OF SERBIAN CULTURE FESTIVAL

PM281405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by V. Zhuravskiy: "Culture Festival"]

[Excerpt] A Socialist Republic of Serbia culture festival is being held in the RSFSR. It has turned into a festival of fraternal culture and friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples.

The festival opening ceremony took place in Moscow's Rossiya Central Concert Hall. It was filled with members of the Moscow public, working people from Moscow enterprises and Soviet arts and literary figures. There were places of honor for guests. Present in the hall were the members of a delegation headed by Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly, and Dusan Strbac, Yugoslav charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

The opening ceremony was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and other officials.

The guests from Serbia were cordially welcomed by V.I. Kochemasov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He expressed confidence that the festival would be a new element in the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, and on behalf of RSFSR working people he wished the Serbian emissaries new successes in developing socialist culture.

DEMICHEV VISITS SOFIA FOR FESTIVAL, TALKS

PM290931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Session Has Opened"]

[Text] On 24 September P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Sofia to take part in a session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation and a festival of Soviet culture in Bulgaria.

On the same day P.N. Demichev arrived in Sofia. At the airport he was met by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials.

A meeting was held in Sofia between G. Yordanov and P.N. Demichev.

During a cordial, comradely talk the sides informed each other of the work of the two countries' cultural personalities in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of cultural building, and their preparation for the festival of Soviet culture in Bulgaria devoted to the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. There was also a discussion of questions connected with the holding of the second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation.

On the same day the second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation opened.

P.N. Demichev laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, the V.I. Lenin Monument and the monument honoring the Soviet army of liberation.

Session Ends

LD290018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The second Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation has ended its work in Sofia. With one voice, the sides noted that cooperation between the two countries in the field of culture is an objective process caused by their common ideological character and the political unity of the communist parties and the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

REACTION TO WEST GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Hesse Election Results

PM291057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov Dispatch: "Contrary To Predictions"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Sep -- Elections to the local parliament -- the Landtag -- were held yesterday in one of the FRG's largest land -- Hesse. The results were so unexpected here that the television commentators and today's newspapers compare them with a bombshell.

On the basis of public opinion polls it was predicted in the FRG that the absolute majority of the 110 seats in the Landtag would go to the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]. However, 4 million voters decided otherwise. The CDU won 52 seats (45.6 percent of the votes) -- 1 fewer than in the 1978 election. A. Dregger, leader of the Hesse Christian Democrats, conceded defeat and announced his decision to resign the chairmanship of the land CDU organization.

A setback for the Social Democrats was predicted on the basis of the same polls. The recent defeat of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] in the Hamburg Senat election and the collapse of the Bonn government coalition obviously played their part here. However, in Hesse the SPD was able virtually to retain its positions,which television and newspaper commentators view as a success. It won 49 seats (42.8 percent of the votes) -- 1 fewer than in the last election.

The election results were also crushing for the Free Democratic Party [FDP],which until now formed the Hesse government in coalition with the SPD. The party failed to pass the 5-percent barrier, collecting only 3.1 percent of the votes, and has been ejected from the land parliament.

The "Green" Party, which represents the environmental protection movement and has in its ranks people of the most diverse views, won 9 seats. Some 8 percent of the electorate voted for it. As a result the Social Democrats remain in power in Hesse and, because of their reluctance to cooperate with the "Greens," will have to form a minority government for the time being.

The Hesse election, held under conditions whereby the social-liberal government coalition in Bonn has collapsed and the CDU-Chrisitan Social Union [CSU] bloc is actively seeking power with the FDP, which has gone over to its side, is believed here to reflect the sentiments of the broad people's masses, who do not want the country to turn to the right. "The election results," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes in an editorial, "are above all a catastrophe for the CDU. If it failed on this occasion, when conditions were more favorable than ever, to win power in Hesse, then what can it achieve?"

Almost all press organs view the FDP's defeat as a catastrophe resulting from its leadership's policy. The Hesse voters unambigously expressed their attitude to the Free Democrats' change of political partner and the FDP's open transfer to the camp of the haute bourgeoisie. The newspapers note that they expressed their disapproval of the FDP's policy and gave their verdict of the so-called "Lambsdorff Plan" which envisages curing the FRG's economic ills at the expense ofthe working people and low-paid strata of the population -- the plan which serves as the detonator which blew up the Bonn coalition.

According to the "timetable" compiled during the talks between the CDU-CSU and FDP leaders, this Wednesday a proposal for a constructive vote of no confidence in Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt was to have been tabled and the election of a new chancellor had been scheduled for Friday, 1 October.

The Hesse elections have spoiled the game of many politicians who were counting on success at land level serving as a guarantee, as it were, of their further success in the federal arena.

The losers' embarrassment, confusion and simple dismay could be felt in the television interviews they gave.

F.-J. Strauss, head of the Bavarian CSU, stated that he would convene a conference of the party leadership in Munich with all 52 CSU Bundestag deputies to examine and discuss in detail the election results, and lessons and elaborate tactics for future action.

Journalists' attempts to elicit clear-cut replies from the CDU-CSU and FDP leaders, as to what they think about the constructive vote of no-confidence and the election of a new chancellor in connection with the Hesse events, have yielded no results. Only CDU Chairman H. Kohl has reiterated that in his opinion the Hesse election does not affect the situation in the country and continues to advocate the no-confidence vote.

How will events develop? In the next few days and weeks the most important political questions concerning the country will obviously be cleared up.

Coalition Problems

LD282350 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" Program Presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Many commentaries in the Western press are devoted to the domestic political situation in the FRG. We have already informed you, comrades, about the internal political crisis in Bonn. The crises are the result of the decision made by the leadership of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], a bourgeois party, to liquidate the coalition with the Social Democratic Party [SDP] -- a coalition which was the basis for FRG governments during the last 13 years -- and to create a new coalition that will include the Christian Democrats and former partners of the Social Democrats. The lineup of the forces of the main parties in the highest legislative organ of the FRG appears to be as follows: the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc has 226 deputies; the Social Democrats, 215; and the Free Democrats, 53 deputies. If the leaders of the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats who have left the government manage to form a new coalition, then the Social Democrats led by the present chancellor, Schmidt, will have to go into opposition.

By destroying the government bloc which has existed for almost 1 and 1/2 decades, the leader of the Free Democrats, Genscher, who occupied the posts of vice chancellor and foreign minister in the Schmidt government, views the course of the future as follows: After a joint government program has been worked out by the Christian Democrats and Genscher's party, a vote of no confidence in the Schmidt government will be taken in Parliament and a new government including the Christian Democrats led by Kohl and the Free Democrats led by Genscher will be formed.

However, the course of events of the last few days shows that the implementation of this plan is meeting considerable difficulties. The West German press sums up the difficulties as follows: It is not such a simple matter to work out a joint program between the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats, because the main difficulties Helmut Schmidt encountered were economic difficulties. As the newspaper (NEUES DEUTSCH ALLGEMEINE) writes, during the talks between the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic leaders, it appeared that they do not balance the budget. In other words, it is clear that the bourgeois politicians find it much easier to criticize somebody else's economic failures than to produce their own constructive programs.

Another difficulty, apparently unforeseen to its full extent by the leaders of the Free Democratic Party, is the lack of unity within the party.

The discontent of many of its members is manifested by their defection to the Christian Democrats, and the breakup of the political alliance with the Social Democratic Party. As political observers have indicated, in order to create a new coalition government, Genscher must be supported by at least 23 out of the 53 parliamentarians who form the Free Democratic Parliamentary Faction. Otherwise the new coalition will not possess a parliamentary majority. Within a few days after Genscher's decision, those championing the creation of a new coalition in Bonn no longer felt certain that they could attract to their side a sufficient number of parliamentarians. Their doubts worsened after last Sunday's routine elections in Hesse in which the Free Democrats suffered a crushing defeat, losing all the seats they previously held.

Many political observers in the FRG attributed this defeat to the recent decisions of the party leadership. In any case, the shock of the defeat in Hesse has considerable weakened the position of the present Free Democratic leadership, including its position in the coming vote in the Bundestag. Political observers in the FRG are practically unanimous in their evaluation of the verdict of 4 million voters in Hesse: it is a clear sign of discontent with the Free Democratic leadership's action of leaving the ruling coalition. The vote means that the Free Democrats did not receive a mandate to change the coalition. Therefore, according to observers, the introduction of the no confidence motion in the Bundestag is now questionable. How the government crisis will be overcome in Bonn -- through a quick change of government by a new coalition or through early parliamentary elections -- will become clear in the near future.

'No Confidence' Vote

LD281842 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn September 28 TASS -- The West German news agency DPA said Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl had decided to move a "constructive" vote of non-confidence in the present Social Democratic cabinet in the West German Bundestag on Friday October 1.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR

AU270940 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "Reception by V.V. Shcherbitskiy"]

[Text] RATAU -- On 21 September, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

In a conversation, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed to the steps taken by the Soviet Union to improve the international climate, including the continent of Europe, and to pursue in practice the line drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress to eliminate the threat of a war, primarily nuclear war, and to foster disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation among stages with different social systems.

Both sides expressed the opinion that the gradual development of trade and economic relations and the deepening scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the FRG were in line with their mutual interests and exerted favorable influence on the development of Soviet-West German relations as a whole.

Present at the conversation were K.K. Prodan, assistant to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

YU. BREZHNEV HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR-UK TALKS

LD281856 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Kishinev September 28 TASS -- The tenth session of the Permanent Inter-Governmental Soviet-British Commission for Scientific, Technical and Trade-and-Economic Cooperation was held in Kishinev on September 27-28. The Soviet delegation was headed by Yuriy Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, who presided over the session, and the British delegation by Peter Rees, British minister of state for trade.

The delegations came to the conclusion that the two countries' resources must be used to develop cooperation in trade-economic, industrial and scientific-technical fields, which meets mutual interests and promotes further improvement of Soviet-British relations and makes for the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The session pointed out with satisfaction that negotiations are now under way between Soviet foreign-trade organisations and British firms on the deliveries of machinery and equipment for a number of branches of Soviet industry; for the chemical, gas, oil, petrochemical, food and automobile industries; as well as on the deliveries of some types of Soviet equipment and other commodities to Britain.

The delegations expressed the conviction that the meetings and conversations that were held during the tenth session were useful and timely and will promote better mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

A protocol on supplementing the long-term programme, dated 1975, for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain was signed on September 28. On behalf of the Government of the USSR the protocol was signed by Yuriy Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of the British Government by Peter Rees, minister of state for trade.

The signing ceremony was attended by Ivan Ustiyah, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

TIKHONOV TO VISIT FINLAND 23 NOVEMBER

LD291100 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The official visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov to Finland will begin on 24 November. The main host of the visit will be President Mauno Koivisto.

On 23 November President Koivisto and Premier Tikhonov will attend the inauguration festivities of the first stage of the mining complex in (Kostamus).

FINNISH NAVAL DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM230933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Left For Home"]

[Text] A delegation from the Finnish Defense Forces' Naval Academy headed by the Academy's chief, Capt A. Wihtol, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 17 September.

The Finnish guests familiarized themselves with the organization of the training process and study material base of the M.V. Frunze Higher Naval Academy in Leningrad, had excursions round the hero-city of Leningrad and its environs, and saw historical and cultural monuments.

On 17 September the delegation left Leningrad for home.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO SAUDI KING

LD291254 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to King of Saudi Arabia Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud [name as received], conveying congratulations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Soviet Union, the message runs, is one of the first to have recognized the independent sovereign state -- Saudi Arabia and always built its relations with it on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Our country has been invariably abided by these principles in the mutual relations with all states.

I wish you good health and the people of Saudi Arabia -- well-being and successes in the joint struggle with other Arab people against Israel's aggression, for establishment of fair and durable peace inthe Middle East.

It gives me great satisfaction to express to you sincere gratitude for your congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, runs the reply message from the king of Saudi Arabia.

Highly appreciating your kind feelings, on my part I share your hopes for ensuring durable, comprehensive peace, based on real justice, restoration of the legitimate rights of all peoples of the Middle East, and in accordance with the interests of universal peace.

Accept the best of wishes of good health and happiness to you, Your Excellency, and further progress and prosperity -- to the people of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CITES REACTION TO EVENTS IN LEBANON

PM281215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Righteous Anger"]

[Text] The world has been shaken by the terrible news which is continuing to come out of Lebanon, where the Israeli aggressors, relying on U.S. support, are committing truly monstrous crimes. Thousands of Palestinians have been physically exterminated there. But they are not the only ones -- the dead include many hundreds of Lebanese.

I will not go into the terrible details of this slaughter. I will cite just one example which says a lot: When French television showed a report on the massacres of unarmed people in Beirut, the program presenter warned viewers that "unbearable scenes will be shown." And that was no exaggeration. The television screens showed truly awful pictures providing documentary confirmation of the merciless annihilation of hundreds of old men, women and children.

In vain do the killers try to absolve themselves from the responsibility for these crimes. Israel's leaders maintain that they are not guilty. These false statements have aroused indignation everywhere, even in Israel itself. A "very stormy" session, according to foreign agencies, took place in the Knesset (the Israeli parliament) during which many deputies resolutely condemned Israel's actions in Lebanon. The very first speaker called Begin and Sharon murderers and demanded the resignation of a government which had disgraced itself. People tried several times to drag him from the platform, but he continued his accusations. Brawls took place in the auditorium between representatives of the opposition and the ruling parties. By a majority of only six votes did the Knesset support the government's refusal to hold an official investigation into Israel's role in the bloody carnage in Beirut.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has openly admitted that Israel's leaders bear responsibility for the mass murders: "Evidence has come to light," the newspaper's correspondent reported from Jerusalem, "that the Israeli military command and officials knew that Palestinians were being liquidated in Beirut refugee camps.... Some government circles hold Defense Minister A. Sharon responsible for concealing information and allowing the killings to continue."

But it is being said increasingly loudly in the broadest international circles that the responsibility for these crimes is borne not only by Israel -- the United States shares it with it. This statement, for example, in the French newspaper LE MONDE is noteworthy: "Begin and his troops have attracted more hatred in 2 days than in all 3 months of the war... Beirut is murmuring, unanimous in its anger... Both in the streets and in the corridors of power everyone curses Israel and accuses America...." "The lesson is clear: The Arabs can and must no longer trust American guarantees," former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam says.

An ever-growing storm of angry condemnation of the aggressors is raging in all countries, and demands are being made for them to be curbed. These demands are addressed, in particular, to the United Nations, whose charter provides for the most resolute actions to be taken against aggressors.

The Soviet public is reacting sharply and uncompromisingly to the unlawful actions being perpetrated in Lebanon by Israel which relies on U.S. support. These days the PRAVDA editorial offices, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and other public organizations are receiving hundreds of letters and cables whose authors voice their righteous anger.

"Those who have lived through the Great Patriotic War and seen the Stalingrad battlefields pitted with craters and strewn with soldiers' corpses, the forward edge of the Kursk salient, the charred ruins of hundreds of our motherland's cities and villages destroyed by the fascists and tens of thousands of graves cannot read without a shudder and anger the reports of the crimes of the new war criminals -- Israeli ones this time," Poltava war veterans write in a collective letter sent us by Comrade Sribnyy.

"But for U.S. aid, of course Israel could not have behaved so brazenly in Beirut," Comrade Gaynullin from the city of Almetyevsk (Tataria) declares. "With the support of Syria and other Arab countries detachments of Palestinians and the Lebanese national patriotic forces would have driven these 20th-century barbarians from their country."

"We all support Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's resolute demands addressed to U.S. President R. Reagan in personal messages to him. Of course, Washington could stop the actions of its Israeli vassals in 24 hours and make them leave Lebanon. But it has not done so," V. Kuznetsov writes from Kemerovo Oblast. "The United Nations must put the highminded aggressors in their place and promote a peaceful settlement in the Near East."

Very many Soviet people -- in particular, Comrade Reznichenko of Novomoskovsk, Ye. Mukhortova of Kharkov, Comrade Pulatov of Tashkent and Muscovite I. Kosykh -- declare that the plan which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced in his recent speech in the Kremlin and which has elicited a wide, approbatory response everywhere, particularly in the Arab world, is a good basis for such a settlement. The proposals for settling the Palestinian problem formulated at the conference of Arab states' leaders in the Moroccan city of Fes are consonant with this plan.

A settlement can and must be achieved within the framework of the international conference proposed by the USSR with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO -- the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Letters from Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality are of an angry and emotional nature. Many of them recall how the Israeli propaganda services tried to lure them to Israel by protraying it as some democratic state which is supposedly concerned about human rights from morning until evening.

"What is happening to you madmen?" -- M. Kiselgof, a Kharkov doctor, writes, addressing Israel's rulers. "You have forgotten history! The Hitlerites annihilated people in just the same way as you are now doing in Lebanon. You are torturing and killing innocent Palestinians and Lebanese and everyone who does not suit you and your American bosses. You are not people but animals disguised as humans. I curse you."

"As an ordinary worker of Jewish nationality my heart burns with anger, as do the hearts of all Soviet people, when I see television pictures showing the atrocities that Israel is perpetrating on Lebanese soil," Comrade Turovskiy writes from Chernigov. "During the Great Patriotic War my father, two of his brothers and other relatives gave their lives so that the atrocities committed by the Hitlerites might never be repeated on earth. But now Israel's rulers, who claim the role of self-styled defenders of all the world's Jews, are committing fascist crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese Arab peoples with the U.S. administration's direct support. Like all Soviet people, I declare: Israeli fascists out of Lebanon! The Israeli and U.S. leaders responsible for these crimes must take stern punishment before all the world's peoples."

Reports are issuing from city, kray and republic peace defense committees that rallies and demonstrations are now being organized everywhere and that their participants are unanimously expressing their anger and demanding that very resolute measures be taken to curb the Israeli aggressors and their Washington patrons.

Similar news is also coming from abroad. In this situation even the governments of countries allied with the United States are not risking support for Washington's policy of assisting the Israeli generals. President Mitterrand of France has declared that the international community must come out resolutely against the genocide being perpetrated in Lebanon and take the necessary measures to prevent its repetition. British Prime Minister Thatcher has said: "There is only one name for what has happened -- barbarity." Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, sharply condemning the slaughter perpetrated in Beirut, demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops. The FRG and Italian Governments made similar demands.

In this situation even Reagan was forced to say a few words to the effect that he, too, condemns the killings in Beirut and even conveys his condolences to the victims' families. But what are these condolences worth if everyone knows that the killers use with impunity weapons which the United States is generously continuing to supply them with! The Israeli aggressors and their accomplices will not escape answering for the crimes committed.

In his graphic, emotional reply to the message from the PLO Executive Committee chairman, published 21 September, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev condemned the genocide being perpetrated by Israel and wrote:

"Responsibility for what has happened is borne both by the criminal himself and by his accomplice -- he who armed and encouraged Israel to commit its bloody crimes. If anyone had any illusions that Washington would give the Arabs support and prevent reprisals against the Palestinians after the withdrawal of the Palestinian military formations from Beirut -- for the White House officially promised just that -- now these illusions have been dissolved in the torrents of blood in the Palestinian camps.

"Together with you, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, we mourn and are indignant at the tragic deaths of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese. Together with you we will continue to struggle resolutely to halt these crimes and force the aggressor out of Lebanon."

Soviet people subscribe wholly and fully to every one of those weighty words. They resolutely condemn the actions of the American-armed Israeli butchers and demand the immediate cessation of aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of the occupiers' troops from Lebanese soil.

U.S., ISRAELI PRESSURE ON LEBANESE LEADERS CITED

LD281656 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 27 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] It has been reported from Beirut that the new Lebanese president, Amin al-Jumayyil, is making attempts to stabilize the situation in Beirut. He appealed to the commanders of the French and Italian forces to ensure the protection of the Palestinian refugee camps without waiting for the arrival of American Marines.

Beirut papers say that the Israeli hawks still hope to force the Lebanese leadership to sign a separate treaty which would give the right to Israel to bring its troops into Lebanon at any time. But the new president has given an unambiguous reply to the Israeli leaders by saying that he will not sign a separate treaty with Israel. In this connection the American CBS television company reported that Amin al-Jumayyil's brother, Bashir, 4 days before he was killed, held a secret meeting with Begin, Sharon, and Foreign Minister Shamir at a Nahal in northern Israel. CBS reports that powerful pressure was exerted on the Lebanese president-elect for the purpose of forcing him to accept a separate treaty with Israel. Bashir al-Jumayyil objected to this. If you want to arrest me, he told the Israeli leaders, extending his hands, you can put handcuffs on me. You are dealing with the president-elect of Lebanon and not an Israeli vassal.

CBS further notes that U.S. diplomats believe that Israel will now renew its pressure on the brother of the murdered president-elect, Amin al-Jumayyil, and thus make it difficult for him to consolidate the positions of the Lebanese Government. Reports from Beirut indicate that Likud hawks are acting precisely along these lines. It is still too early to close the book on the Lebanese tragedy. The Israeli occupiers can still cause much damage to this suffering country.

RESISTANCE TO ISRAELI PRESENCE IN BEIRUT GROWING

LD262106 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 26 TASS — TASS correspondent Ratmir Orestov reports:

Lebanese patriots' armed resistance to the Israeli Army, which occupies West Beirut, is growing from day to day. The patriots conduct daring operations day and night despite the fact that this part of the capital of Lebanon is overcrowded with armed to the teeth occupation troops. Four such operations were carried out in various parts of the city yesterday. Two bold men opened fire on Israeli tanks out of hand anti-tank grenade launchers in the area where the main headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization was located. One tank was put out of action. An Israeli armoured carrier was damaged in the area of Ramlat al-Bayda. Two anti-tank grenades were released on a big group of Israeli soldiers who were in the Concord cinema house on the Verden street. The Israeli command thoroughly conceals its losses in order not to cause panic among the troops. The newspaper AN-NIDA writes that the morale of the occupationists is low. According to witnesses, not less than six Israeli officers and men were killed or wounded as a result of Lebanese patriots' operations.

Intensification of armed resistance is caused by the continuing arbitrary rule and violence on the part of the Israeli warriors against civilians of the Lebanese capital. They continue conducting wholesale searches and arrests among residents. Those arrested are carried away in an unknown direction.

According to radio reports, the past few days witnessed concentration of Israeli troops around the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

In the opinion of the local governmental and political circles, the Israeli military command seeks to create such conditions that would enable it to preserve for long occupation of West Beirut and therefore intends to thwart the accords on introduction of the disengagement force into that part of the city. The opinion here is that the demands made yesterday by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon have exactly this aim. He demanded that the Israeli Army be permitted a limited presence at Beirut sea terminal and the international airport and also the right to patrol streets of the city after introduction of the multinational force into it. The Prime Minister of Lebanon Shafiq al-Wazzan accused Tel Aviv of standing in the way of introduction into West Beirut of the multinational force which is bound to ensure safety of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

Delaying Departure

LD271312 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Bogatyrev and Ratmir Orestov report:

The Begin-Sharon fascist clique continues maneuvring in an effort to delay the withdrawal of Israeli troops from West Beirut. Zionist soldiers, riding in tanks, armoured personnel carriers and lorries, heaped with booty taken in the Moslem districts of Beirut, began reluctantly leaving the destroyed and devasted districts of the city. At the same time a spokesman for the command of the Israeli Army stated arrogantly that Tel Aviv firmly intends to keep its troops in individual districts of West Beirut, including the seaport, the international airport and the suburb of Al-Uza'i and to patrol the western sector in order, allegedly, "to ensure the security" of local residents.

Units of the Lebanese Army and the multinational force are being stationed in the districts of West Beirut left by occupation troops. An Italian contingent numbering about 700 men arrived in the Beirut seaport yesterday. But the Italian command stated that it would not leave the territory of the port until all the interventionists pull out of the western sector of the Lebanese capital.

The last group of French servicemen began disembarking this morning. They will also wait for the total withdrawal of Isareli troops from this part of the capital.

FRANCE PRESSE, quoting informed sources, reported that the president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil, had asked the command of the French and Italian forces in Beirut to protect the Palestinian refugee camps without waiting for the arrival of American troops.

The local press stresses that the Israeli "war hawks" still hope to compel the Lebanese Government to sign such a "peace treaty" that would give Israel the right to introduce at any moment its troops into the territory of Lebanon. But the new president of Lebanon stated yesterday to the Zionist rulers that he would not sign a separate treaty with Tel Aviv.

Mass arrests of civilians continue in Lebanese lands groaning under Israel's occupation, Lebanese Health Minister N. al-Bizri said in Sayda in connection with these events, adding that the number of arrests keeps growing. Most of those arrested by the Israelis are young people whose working hands are now badly needed for rebuilding the devasted country. The Lebanese authorities, N. al-Bizri said, repeatedly raised with American emissary Philip Habib the question of releasing the prisoners, but there has been no reply to this day. All honest Lebanese add their voices to the protests in Sayda and demand an end to outrages by the Israeli invaders.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in an ABC interview that his government is not interested in sanction or penalties against Israel. He said the United States is trying to create such an atmosphere in which its plan for a settlement in the Middle East could be carried out.

It follows from Weinberger's statement that the United States still takes the Israeli aggressor under its protection despite its bloody crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. At the same time Washington is evidently trying to impose on Arab countries a settlement of the Middle East problem in the spirit of Camp David and is trying to draw as many participants as possible into this separate anti-Arab deal.

It also follows from C. Weinberger's statement that the United States will not even raise a finger to protect women, children and old people against outrages by Israeli soldiers. When asked what the U.S. Marines belonging to the multinational disengagement force, will do if there is again a massacre at the Palestinian refugee camps, the Pentagon chief cynically replied that the U.S. Marines would be several miles away. They may use arms only if their own security is threatened.

U.S. BACKS ISRAEL ON IAEA EXPULSION ISSUE

LD242206 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- The United States has hastened to give a fresh demonstration of its complete solidarity with Israel.

The State Department has announced that the United States will not participate in the work of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The reason for this defiance of U.N. authority is that the participants of the 26th session of the IAEA general conference held in Vienna decided not to recognize the credentials of the delegation of Israel since it is guilty of genocide against the Palestinian people. The delegation of Israel was removed from participation in the session.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said the the United States is in general considering the question of its participation in IAEA work.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES PDRY AMBASSADOR 28 SEP

LD281748 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR, at his request. Their meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, was devoted to Soviet-South Yemeni relations and ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party.

SOVIET-MOZAMBICAN TRADE TIES DEVELOPING

LD281846 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- "Mozambique will continue to expand and deepen its business cooperation with the Soviet Union in various branches of economy", (Armindo De Brito), president of the Chamber of Commerce of this African country, told TASS. He is heading a delegation of business circles of Mozambique which is now holding negotiations here on the expansion of bilateral trade and economic ties.

Trade ties between the two countries are developing actively. The volume of Soviet-Mozambican trade went up sevenfold in the past five years to reach about 40 million roubles in 1981. The USSR exports passenger cars and trucks, farm machinery and other equipment, air transportation means and foodstuffs. Over the past period Mozambique has imported from the USSR a total of 3,200 automobiles, 560 tractors, 87 bulldozers and excavators to the aggregate sum of 52 million roubles.

In their turn, Soviet foreign trade associations purchase from Mozambique concentrates of non-ferrous metals, sisal, raw sugar and tea.

The two countries are successfully cooperating in the sphere of economic development. The USSR is rendering assistance to Mozambique in the development of the mining industry and in geological prospecting. A comprehensive scheme of water management and land development in the valley of the River Limpopo is being worked out with the participation of Soviet specialists; state [word indistinct] -- growing farms are being set up in the province of Nampula.

The shipbuilding complex in Maputo is one of the major projects of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation. A floating dock and a repair shop are already operating there. Work is under way to set up a training centre for training ship repair specialists.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique have started the implementation of the long-term program of economic and trade cooperation for 1981-1990. Concrete questions of this cooperation are being discussed at [words indistinct] of the Soviet-Mozambican Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation set up in 1980.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FREMLIMO PARTY DELEGATION

PM290923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation from the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party headed by J. Rebelo, member of the Frelimo Party Central Commitee Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 24 September.

The delegation was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Frelimo party for 1983-1984 was signed.

The Mozambique guests familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU's work in various spheres. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and International Information Department. The delegation visited Leningrad and was received at Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

The delegation members noted that the Frelimo Party attaches great significance to familiarizing itself with the CPSU's experience and to making use of this experience in its own work.

USTINOV, CZINEGE CONGRATULATE MOZAMBIQUE FORCES

EA272116 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, has congratulated all Mozambique soldiers on the occasion of the Mozambique Armed Forces and Mozambique Revolution Day.

In his message, the Soviet defense minister expressed his wish to see the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mozambique and Soviet Armed Forces, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and for peace and progress.

The Hungarian defense minister, Army General Lajos Czinege, has greeted his Mozambique counterpart, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the unleashing of the Mozambique liberation struggle. Lajos Czinege wished the Mozambique Armed Forces new successes in the defense of the fatherland and in the service of the Mozambique people.

MADAGASCAR-USSR AID AGREEMENT FINALIZED

MB280643 Antananarivo MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A draft agreement signed between the governments of the Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union on 21 August in Moscow was sealed yesterday afternoon in the conference room at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Through this agreement, the Soviet Government gives us the opportunity to buy 50,000 tons of cement with R4 million in aid. However, only part of this sum (approximately R3 million) will be used to purchase this cement. Part of the cement should arrive in Madagascar before the end of the year and will be distributed as follows: The first and second shipments will be for Antsiranana and Toamasina; and the second [as published] and fourth shipments will be for Toliara and Mahajanga. The remaining shipments will not arrive in Madagascar until 1983. However, with the other R1 million, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar will be able to buy other products from the Soviet Union.

Since the draft agreement mainly deals with a few state companies, the leading company being COROI [Bank of Commerce and Representation for the Indian Ocean], all the state companies mentioned in the agreement (SOMACODIS [Malagasy Collection and Distribution Company], SICE [expansion unknown], ROSO [expansion unknown], and COROI) were present at the ceremony. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce was represented by the director of foreign trade while the Soviet Government was represented by Mr Stanislas Koloupov, the assistant trade attache at the Soviet Embassy in Madagascar.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN MOZAMBIQUE -- Maputo, 28 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Valentin Osipov reports that Soviet specialists are assisting in the development of 17 branches of the Mozambique economy. More than 6,000 specialists have been trained for industry and agriculture with their help. Trade turnover between the two countries will be around $80 million dollars this year. A total of 4,000 Soviet motor vehicles, 600 tractors and other agricultural machinery has been sent to Mozambique. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 28 Sep 82 LD]

U.S. EX-ENVOY HITS REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PM230923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tikhonov dispatch: "Sisyphean Labor"]

[Text] New York, 14 Sep -- Following the exposure of the Reagan administration's recent fabrication regarding a "communist conspiracy" in Central America, a former high-ranking State Department official told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent P. Taubman in a fit of temper: "It sometimes seems to me that we are becoming like Sisyphus. Every time we seem to reach the top of the 'mountain' in justifying our policy in that region, the rock rolls back down on us."

These are the words of Wayne Smith, who until recently held the post of head of the diplomatic mission in Cuba. On retiring he has sharply criticized White House policy in Central America in an article published recently in the journal FOREIGN POLICY and in a number of statements.

According to him, Washington has undertaken a new anticommunist campaign in Central America and is deliberately exacerbating the situation there. The former diplomat also derides various fake data on "deliveries" of weapons to El Salvador by socialist countries. "If the rebels had received all the weapons reported by American intelligence," he remarks sarcastically, "they would have a 20-fold superiority over the Salvadoran Army."

This entire unseemly venture, W. Smith concludes, has been needed in order to mount a hysterical anti-Nicaraguan and anti-Cuban campaign. But what has come of it? We have ended up in the same impasse as 20 years ago.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS RECENT EVENTS IN HONDURAS

PM231027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS reports: "According to Washington's Plans"]

[Text] New York 14 Sep (TASS) -- The reactionary Honduran regime is whipping up military hysteria to the accompaniment of malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign orchestrated by Washington.

Security measures have been sharply intensified in Tegucigalpa. Soldiers are patrolling the city's streets. An AP correspondent's dispatch from the Honduran capital says that officials are speaking of bombings committed by "terrorists" and the discovery of secret arms caches belonging to the "left."

Presidential Aide C. Flores has stated that Honduras fears a "possible invasion" of the country by the forces of neighboring Nicaragua.. For the moment, as he put it, we are dealing with "aggression of a different kind -- subversive activity." "Movements inspired by Nicaragua and Cuba," writes the correspondent, quoting Flores' remarks, which repeat the U.S. administration's fabrications, "are exacerbating our difficulties and stimulating terrorism."

The transfer to the region bordering Nicaragua of 3,000 Honduran soldiers on U.S. military transport aircraft has been completed, the correspondent recalls. Large-scale maneuvers by Honduran and U.S. forces were recently held there. A military base is being hurriedly built with Pentagon assistance at Mocorona, 40 km from the Nicaraguan border. The United States has promised to modernize three railraod lines in Honduras. It has sent over 100 military "advisers" to that country.

Managua, 14 Sep (TASS) -- As the NUEVA NICARAGUA AGENCY reports from Tegucigalpa, after a meeting with Honduran President R. Suazo Cordova U.S. Ambassador J. Negroponte announced to journalists that in October the United States is to begin rebuilding three military airfields there, for which the White House has allocated $21 million.

According to Pentagon plans, the airstrip at Puerto Lempira, near the Nicaraguan border on the Atlantic seaboard, will be concreted and lengthened to enable the airfield to accomodate U.S. heavy aircraft. Airfields in Comayagua Department near the Salvadoran border and Copan Department near the Guatemalan border will also be adapted for this.

It has also become known here that Washington intends to transfer to Honduras the School of the Americas" -- a center for training Latin American punitive squads in the latest counterinsurgency methods operating in the former Panama Canal Zone.

Sofia, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The Honduran regime's stance is in line with imperialism's plans geared to eliminating the revolutionary process in Central America. With the help of the proimperialist, exploiter and militarist Honduran Government the United States wants to create the military-political conditions to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and step up its interference in the region, T. Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership, stated in an interview in RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

MEXICO'S NONINTERVENTION POLICY PRAISED

FL160201 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet Union, through its Ambassador to Mexico Rotislav Sergeyev, has called for nonintervention by the superpowers in the internal affairs of nations seeking political or economic independence.

Issuing a strong condemnation of the terrorism invading the world, Rostislav Sergeyev said each country is fully capable of resolving its own problems. He pointed out the case of Poland where, he said, the people and the government should work out their differences. The Soviet Union, he added, only provides aid in the form of food and raw materials to strengthen the economy of countries.

Rejecting that Middle East and Central American conflicts could lead the world to a holocaust, Sergeyev described Mexico's foreign policies as great contributions to peace in the world.

Regarding his country's relations with Mexico, the diplomat said they were in a process of establishing a series of new economic agreements to benefit the two countries. He said that despite the difficult financial situation faced by Mexico, the country has ample resources to forge ahead.

JAMAICAN CONFERENCE ENDS; IGNATENKO GREETINGS

PM231131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Upholding the Working People's Interests"]

[Text] Kingston, 20 Sep -- The 44th annual conference of the People's National Party (PNP) has ended in the Jamaican capital. The participants heard and discussed the report by D. Duncan, general secretary of the PNP, and examined questions of the party's activity and of strengthening its ranks. M. Manley was again elected leader of the PNP. Speaking at the close of the forum, he noted that the party will continue to actively uphold the working people's interests.

Taking part in the conference were envoys from progressive parties and movements of Latin America and the Caribbean, including the Cuban Communist Party, the New Jewel Movement of Grenada and the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. Greetings were delivered at the conference by CPSU representative V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

AUCCTU DISCUSSES CPSU RESOLUTION ON TRUD

PM281511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at AUCCTU. Press Workers' Noble Duty"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of central trade union organs and establishments subordinate to the AUCCTU and of workers of trade union newspapers and journals and the AUCCTU's trade union publishing house has been held in Moscow's Palace of Labor to discuss the tasks of the trade union press stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD."

Opening the conference, AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee resolution is graphic new testimony to the party's tremendous, constant concern for further enhancing the role of the Soviet trade unions and their periodical publications in resolving the diverse tasks of communist building. This programmatic document, which provides a detailed description of the work of the country's chief trade union newspaper and defines specific measures to improve the content of published materials and enhance their effectiveness and to raise their literary-artistic and ideological standard, is of fundamental significance for the practical work not only of the newspaper TRUD and our entire press but also of the trade unions as a whole.

AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov delivered the report "On Measures To Improve the Work of the Trade Union Press in Connection with the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD'".

Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, contained in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, trade union newspapers and journals have begun revealing the life of trade union organizations in greater depth and giving more concrete coverage of their economic production activity and their concern for creating the necessary working, living and leisure conditions for the working people. There has been an increase in their role and significance in propagandizing the party's multifaceted activity in molding the ideological and moral makeup of the Soviet person and in accustoming millions of Soviet people to creative, constructive labor.

At the same time, as the report pointed out, trade union newspapers and journals must make fuller use of their potential as a popular, authoritative, nationwide platform for the working people's active mobilization to implement the strategy of the country's economic and social development formulated by the CPSU, for in-depth coverage of the achievements of real socialism and for well-reasoned propaganda of the historic gains of all the USSR's peoples and nationalities and the advantages of the Soviet way of life.

The report and the conference participants' speeches especially emphasized the need to more quickly overcome shortcomings in the work of publications and to make better use of the force of the printed word to improve work efficiency and quality, transfer the economy to the path of intensive development, successfully fulfill the USSR Food Program and everywhere develop the socialist competition for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and pledges for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole and for a fitting greeting for the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The trade union press must reveal more profoundly and vividly the best features and traditions of the Soviet working class and its high consciousness, state approach to work, collectivism, organization, discipline and selflessness in fulfilling its duty; comprehensively illuminate the work of trade union organizations and show how the trade unions exercise their great constitutional rights in practice, participate in managing state and public affairs and in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions and show concrete concern for the specific individual. The workers of newspaper and journal editorial boards and the AUCCTU's trade union publishing house shared their plans for implementing the tasks outlined by the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The conference was addressed by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

Participating in the conference's work were I.A. Zubkov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, other responsible workers of the party's Central Committee and AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova.

USSR RATIFIES PEACEFUL BROADCASTING CONVENTION

PM281323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Convention Ratified"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the international convention on the use of radio broadcasting in the interests of peace.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CEREMONY HONORING CHERNENKO

PM271447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Bronze Bust Unveiled in the Hero's Homeland"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 22 Sep — A bronze bust of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been unveiled in a ceremonial atmosphere here today in the hero's homeland. It was erected in accordance with a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree.

Party and soviet workers and representatives of the city's public attended a rally to mark this event. It was addressed by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Party Kraykom; party veteran N.M. Pitertsev, K.I. Dranishnikov, first secretary of Nvoselovskiy CPSU Raykom; V.V. Gulyayev, forge hand of the Krasnoyarsk metallurgical plant; S.S. Tsiglimov, combine operator of the Legostayevskiy Sovkhoz; Academician I.A. Terskov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Siberian Department Institute of Biophysics; and 19th Komsomol Congress delegate L. Kolesova, student of the Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical Institute.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ELECTS VICE PRESIDENT

PM281435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "AT USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting"]

[Text] A USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting was held in Moscow 24 September. It discussed organizational questions.

Academician A.L. Yanshin was elected vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The elections of foreign members of the USSR Academy of Sciences then took place. The honorary title was bestowed on 37 of today's outstanding scientists. The USSR Academy of sciences now has 109 foreign members representing 25 countries.

LE MONDE CITES SOVIET OFFICIAL ON 'PENAL LABOR'

PM271019 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 24 September carries on page 34 the 1,700-word first part of a Marc Ambroise-Rendu article on the construction of the Soviet Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) entitled: "The Soviets Conquering the East," in which he outlines the reasons for and the history of the construction of the BAM. Ambroise-Rendu goes on to briefly describe the difficulties caused by climatic conditions and the problems of attracting people to work on the railroad.

In conclusion he cites Korney Missevich, director of the Irkutsk Geographical Institute, who reportedly stated when questioned on the use of "internal exiles" to construct the railroad:

"Penal labor cannot be used on a construction site which constantly moves. It is too difficult to guard. It is better to use such labor in permanent installations elsewhere than on the BAM."

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON BREZHNEV DEPARTURE FOR BAKU

The Moscow Domestic Service report on the departure of Leonid Brezhnev for Baku on 24 September, Published on page R 1 of the 24 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Brezhnev Departs for Baku; Seen off at Airport" should be corrected as follows:

Paragraph 2, line 3 should read ...Comrades Bugayev, Pavlov, Tsinev and Tsukanov; Chairman .... [correcting name]

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO BAKU

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September publishes on page 1 a TASS report on Leonid Brezhnev's arrival in Baku. This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page R 1 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and found to be identical, permitting the following clarification:

Paragraph 6, lines 2-3 should read: ...of Socialist Labor R. Beybutov and chief of a drilling installation, Hero of Socialist Labor S. Nagiyev presented Leonid Ilich.... [supplying queried names]

SOVIET LEADER APPEARANCES FOR 15-28 SEP REPORTED

Dolgikh Attends Moscow Meeting

LD250400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Today in Moscow a solemn meeting took place dedicated to Machine Builders' Day, which is being marked on Sunday. In the 11th 5-Year Plan machine builders began production of almost 2,500 new machines, pieces of equipment and instruments. This was reported by Slyunkov, deputy chairman of Gosplan of the USSR.

In the presidium of the meeting were Dolgikh, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Antonov and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; scientists; winners of socialist competitions; and representatives of the Moscow public.

Gorbachev, Nuriyev at Ceremony

PM211015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Forestry Workers' Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to Forestry Worker's Day was held in Moscow on 17 September.

On the presidium were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev and V.A. Karlov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; and I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

A report was delivered by G.I. Vorobyev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry.

Gorbachev, Zimyanin at Meeting

LD231843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] has concluded its work.

The participants in the joint session of the general assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences and VASKHNIL, which has ended in Moscow, assessed the further development of scientific research into problems connected with the implementation of the USSR Food Program as one of the most important tasks of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the academies of the union republics and VASKHNIL.

Taking part in the work of the joint session were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Karlov, head of the Agricultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Grishin Addresses Commission

LD151248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The first session of the Moscow Gorkom Commission for the preparation and implementation of festivities to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution took place today.

Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the commission session.

Receives Uzbek Delegation

PM200729 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation of the Uzbek SSR led by A.U. Salimov, secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Moscow in connection with the Uzbekistan days at the USSR's exhibition of national economic achievements.

A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and T.P. Arkhipova and V.T. Polunin, section chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Attends Moscow Meeting

LD202130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Working Moscow has responded with a new sweep of competition to the initiative of the leading collectives of the capital who have decided to hold a communist Saturday workday on 18 December in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The support for this patriotic undertaking was discussed at a meeting of representatives of collectives who had initiated the Saturday workday, which took place today in Moscow. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom addressed the meeting.

PRAVDA ON POWER INDUSTRY PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER

PM201031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fuel for Winter"]

[Text] Preparations for winter are underway in cities and villages, at enterprises and in institutions. A large program of work was outlined in each sector back in the middle of the year. Now that not much time is left before the start of cold weather, we must see what has already been done and what efforts must be focused on.

First of all, the country's fuel and energy complex must work without the slightest hitch even in severe frosts. This year the sectors providing the national economy with hard coal, oil, natural gas and shale have been working well. Since the start of the year miners have extracted more than 4 million tons of coal over and above the 8-month plan. The delivery of coal to thermal power station stores and of coking coals to ferrous metallurgy enterprises is running ahead of schedule. Gas extraction workers and oilmen are fulfilling the targets successfully.

However, these unquestioned achievements do not entitle working people in industry, construction and transport to rest on their laurels. Especially as, in particular, the shipment of Kuznetsk coal has decreased in recent days, even though there are above-normative stocks at the mine yards. What has happened is the result of a shortage of empty freight cars.

To ensure uninterrupted work by mines, opencut pits and power stations, machine builders must manufacture and deliver complete sets of equipment and also spare parts for walking and rotary excavators, mechanized complexes, combines, locomotive diesel engines and enrichment and power industry equipment. Timber procurement workers must provide miners with timely supplies of finished pit props. There are still many delays here. Miners have received 300,000 cubic meters of props less [than planned, presumably]. Why has this happened? The problem is the untimely shipment of pit props from timber procurement establishment depots. The personnel of the USSR Gossnab's Soyuzglavles and the leaders of the Ministry of Railways must clearly have a say here.

Party and soviet organs and trade union organizations must everywhere unremittingly monitor orders for the fuel and energy sectors and ensure a "clear run" for them. Spot-check teams, people's control personnel and Komsomol Searchlight posts can be a great help.

Monitoring of the creation of fuel stocks at all industrial and municipal and consumer service enterprises, in transport, in institutions and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be stepped up. This is still not everywhere approached with due responsibility. Within the coal sector itself boilers are being repaired and installed only slowly. This is especially characteristic of the Bashkirugol, Kemerovugol and Severougol associations. The repair of power lines is being delayed on Sakhalin. In the Kuzbass the repair of the railroad spur to the Baydayevskiy pit is in danger of disruption. In a number of coal basins the preparation of housing for the winter has been unforgivably delayed.

Workers supplying gas to cities and villages have many urgent tasks. They must make maximum use of the remaining fine days in constructing the sections scheduled for commissioning this year of the Novopskov-Aksay-Mozdok gas pipeline, which will increase gas supplies to consumers in the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus, and also of the Caspian-Orsk and Pavlodar-Chimkent oil pipelines.

The buildup of coal, oil and gas extraction and the increase of electricity generation are only one aspect of the matter. It is equally important to make careful, thrifty use of fuel stocks and to expend energy resources more economically.

Many industrial enterprises have accumulated valuable experience of the struggle for a thrifty attitude toward fuel and energy resources. The plans for saving them are constantly monitored by special commissions made up of representatives of party and social organizations, leading workers and specialists. Such a commission, in particular, has been set up at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine.

However, a proprietorial approach is still not displayed everywhere toward this important matter. The practice of past years shows that in a number of places buildings are not properly insulated, hot water pipes are poorly checked and repaired and electric motors and lights are not switched off promptly. All channels for losses must be reliably closed. Each case of overexpenditure of thermal or electrical energy compared with the prescribed norms must receive a principled assessment.

Ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must organize rigorous monitoring of the implementation of the planned measures to reduce expenditure of electricity and heat and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must do likewise with respect to measures to reduce fuel expenditure at thermal power stations. Appropriate visual aids for agitation will be very welcome here. Everyone must have a clear idea of what specifically the state and he himself will obtain as a result of the saving of energy resources and what losses the enterprise collective will sustain as a result of wasteful economic activity. It should be remembered that in the fall-winter period enterprises will have to pay 10 times as much for above-limit electrical capacities and 5 times as much for the overexpenditure of heat.

It is the task of party, soviet and trade union organizations to disseminate in sectors the experience of leading collectives that have achieved appreciable results in saving energy resources. Such collectives exist in every sector. For instance, in the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification the Zaporozhye and Uglegorsk GRESes have the smallest fuel expenditure per kilowatt-hour of power generated in 800,000-kilowatt blocks and the Sredneutralskaya, Kostroma and Iriklinskiy GRESes have the best figures for 300,000-kilowatt blocks. Utilization of the experience of the competition stalwarts promises a great economic gain for the country's national economy. It is with this that work for economy and thrift must begin, and its necessary continuation is a new creative quest, the improvement of equipment and technology and the introduction of progressive processes.

Each production collective must make timely preparations for any weather "surprises" to ensure that neither frosts nor snowstorms affect the rhythm of its work. The more reliable the national economy's energy supplies are, the more successful the finish of this year and the more confident the start of next year, the third of the 5-year plan, will be.

IZVESTIYA URGES ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

PM131001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Excerpt] In the current 5-year plan it is planned to save more than 200 million tons of conventional fuel in the national economy, as against 125 million tons in the last 5-year plan. In order to reach this target it is necessary to persistently close all the avenues of losses. Take, for instance, the electricity and thermal power sectors: They expend more than half the boiler fuel consumed in the country. Here there are particularly weighty reserves for savings: Saving 1 gram more per kilowatt-hour would result in a saving of 1 million tons of fuel per year in the country as a whole!

The experience of the collectives of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Volkhoz aluminum plant and the Novopolotsk Polimir production association in the rational utilization of secondary fuel and energy resources is well known in the country.

At these enterprises some 40 percent of production requirements for heat are covered by secondary resources and the level of heat utilization exceeds the sector average indicators by 50-100 percent. Apartment blocks, subsidiary agricultural facilities and other projects are heated on the basis of these resources.

But the experience of thrifty expenditure of fuel and energy resources is not disseminated as it should be everywhere. In a number of sectors of industry, in transport and in construction there are substantial shortcomings in accounting for heat and energy expenditure, energy-saving techniques become accepted only with difficulty and equipment designed for the utilization of secondary resources is not put into operation for a long time.

"I work at the plant as a lathe operator," reader N. Voyevodin from the city of Gryazi in Lipetsk Oblast writes to the editorial office, "and I often see machine tools 'turning' the kilowatt-hours away idly during the lunch break. At one time there were timers fitted to the machine tools: If a machine was not working for 50 seconds, the motor switched itself off. But as these devices break down, they are not replaced with new ones, and sometimes they are simply switched off. There is a huge electricity-saving reserve here. There should be a rule: Without such devices, machines should not be available for use. They should be regarded as out of order."

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies in Strengthening the Policy of Thrift and Ensuring Rational Utilization of Material Resources" stresses the need to draw particular attention to the implementation of practical measures to reduce expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel and energy. In this connection local soviets are called upon to carry out systematic organizational and educational work among the population to ensure the economical expenditure of heat, electricity, water and gas, exercising influence over all labor collectives, schools and other educational institutions and every family.

It is by no means a matter of indifference to the national economy in what direction -- energy-squandering or energy-saving -- this or that sector develops. This means that there must be special monitoring of the introduction of assemblies, technological devices and manufacturing processes which are economical in terms of energy, and the creative thought of innovators must be channeled into the resolution of these problems.

Concern must be aroused by the fact that in recent years energy expenditure has increased in virtually all the household machines and appliances being produced. And many types of refrigerators, washing machines and lamps, lagging behind the best models in terms of consumer characteristics, use much more electricity. Not enough regulating devices for energy-intensive household machines are produced; many millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity are squandered purely because the optimum operational regimes for each process are not ensured.

An important role in saving resources belongs to progressive standards and technical parameters for new types of machines, equipment and materials. These should incorporate among their basic characteristics indicators of materials-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness which are up to the best achievements of science and technology at home and abroad; only if these demands are met should an article be registered in the top quality category.

The careful use of fuel and energy is an important condition of the fulfillment of national economic tasks for the 5-year plan and the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the implementation of the Food Program outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Measures to resolutely eliminate all kinds of losses and waste must be implemented at plants and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all institutions and organizations. Let the practical task of every collective be the slogan: "Account strictly for fuel and energy!"

CSA REPORTS GRAIN CROP ACHIEVEMENTS IN MARI ASSR

LD282346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that agricultural workers of the Mari ASSR, and the Bryansk and Ivanovo Oblasts have overfulfilled the state plan for the sale of grain crops to the state. At grain reception enterprises in the farms of Bryansk Oblast, 230,000 tons of grain crops have arrived; in Ivanovo Oblast, 119,000 tons; and in the Mari Autonomous Republic, 104,000 tons. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have supplied themselves with grain seed for next year's harvest.

PREPARATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK WINTERING CITED

PM230919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Stockraisers' Fall Concerns"]

[Text] The farmers have many concerns in September. In the next few days they must complete the grain harvest. The cotton, sunflower, sugar beet, rice, potato and groat crop harvests have been launched. Joining the all-union campaign under the slogan "Preserve everything which has been raised!" the rural workers and everyone involved in the harvest's destiny are seeking to perform field work comprehensively, not to allow losses and to deliver output punctiliously and promptly to the reception points. It is an equally crucial and strenuous time now for the stockraisers. The summer grazing period is coming to an end and they must prepare painstakingly and comprehensively for the forthcoming wintering.

The USSR Food Program sets the sector great tasks -- bringing the annual per capita consumption of meat and meat products up to 70 kg by the end of the year, the consumption of milk and dairy products up to 330-340 kg and the consumption of eggs to 260-266. This presupposes a substantial increase in production. In the report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the main thing in livestock raising under present conditions is to increase milk yields per cow and the average weight of the livestock sold. This lends paramount importance to the improvement of livestock's qualitative composition, the improvement of breeding work and the rearing of highly productive breeds of animals; and, of course, to a substantial increase in fodder production, the improvement of the quality of fodder and its rational utilization.

Stockraisers of different regions of the country are seeking even this year to make a substantial contribution to implementing the Food Program.

Throughout the country as a whole milk and egg purchases have increased over the first 8 months of this year by comparison with the same period last year. So far slightly less livestock and poultry has been received. It should be noted that the farms of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone are in advance of last year's level for meat, milk and egg procurements. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central-Chernozem and Urals Regions have sold the state more milk and meat than they did in the same period last year. These types of output are being sold at a fast pace in Volgograd, Saratov, Tomsk, Tyumen and Kemerovo Oblasts and the Bashkir ASSR. The farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have improved on last year's indicators for the same period for the sale of milk and meat. These results have been achieved after last year's acute drought and hard wintering period, and during this summer's complex weather conditions. And they attest to our stockraising's considerable potential.

Unfortunately this potential is still being underused in some union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts. Now that the final and determining period of the agricultural year is coming, it is essential to mobilize all internal reserves and all people to increase the productivity of stockraising units and to fulfill unconditionally the plans and socialist pledges.

The people's deputies, economic leaders and specialists are now called on to pay special attention to fodder procurement. Throughout the country as a whole somewhat less hay has been logged in than had been by the same time last year. In a number of places the second cut should be quite good. And everything must be done to make the maximum use of this reserve for supplementing livestock rations.

Only one-fourth of the silage has been laid in. The tempo of its procurement has increased recently but is still slower than last year. Of course, the fact that the corn ripened later this year is having an effect but it is time now to carry out the ensilaging far more vigorously, for a very large amount of work has to be performed.

The leading farms are acting absolutely correctly when they lay in silage using not only corn but also sugar beet and potato tops, waste from vegetable plantations and sunflower heads. Mixed silage laid in with cobs which have reached the milky waxy ripeness and waxy ripeness stage is a very valuable fodder. This fodder makes it possible to reduce considerably the expenditure of grain in the rations. The quality of silage is favorably affected by the addition of carbamide and other nitrogenous supplements -- this increases the protein content. Farm- and rayon-level and agrochemical laboratory specialists must be extremely exacting over the quality of the silage which is being laid in and must ensure the observance of progressive manufacturing methods. The people's deputies are called on to exercise effective control over the progress of this very important work.

In a number of places it is necessary to step up the tempo of the procurement of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder. Soviet organs must orient economic leaders toward supplying livestock with the maximum amount of these types of fodder from their own potential.

The livestock raisers are faced with the difficult but vital task of altering livestock rations so as to reduce grain expenditure in them while raising livestock productivity. Agricultural science in particular must help with this task. As early as this year stockraisers expect it to give recommendations which would make it possible to carry out the forthcoming wintering successfully and obtain more output per fodder unit.

Our farms are now mainly quite well provided with stockraising facilities. Thrifty farmers are already preparing them everywhere for the winter. This work also requires high-quality execution in the light of local natural and climatic conditions. After all, it is well known that animals repay fodder expenses with more output better in premises where the optimum microclimate is maintained.

The most serious attention must be paid to preparing fodder shops and fodder plants for the winter. Where they operate smoothly the effectiveness of feeding is considerably enhanced and again fewer concentrates are required. Control over the preparation of these establishments and all stockraising units manufacturing equipment is also a sphere of activity for the people's deputies.

The wintering period is a strict test for the stockraisers. The present one will be no exception. But considerable experience of conducting this crucial economic campaign successfully has been accumulated in all parts of the country. Relying on this experience, the stockraising unit workers have every opportunity to complete the current year worthily, working well in winter and laying the foundation for a further increase in stockraising productivity.

CURRENT HARVESTING SITUATION SUMMARIZED IN RSFSR SUMMARIZED

LD282144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The statistical services of the RSFSR have today summarized data on the course of field work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain crops have now been threshed on almost 93 percent of all areas. Harvesting of groats, millet and buckwheat is coming to an end. A significant volume of work remains to be done on the threshing of rice, particularly in the Far East. Mass harvest of root crops is now taking place on plantations of sugar beets. They have been harvested from 42 percent of the areas. One of the first republics to be finishing up the threshing of sunflowers are the farmers of Krasnodar Kray. A little more than a quarter of the volume of work remains to be fulfilled on the sowing of winter crops. It is underway at the moment in the south of the Russian Federation. Everywhere machine operators are carrying out autumn plowing. This work is lagging behind, particularly in such oblasts as Belgorod, Kalinin, Bryansk, and certain others.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, a total of 26,022 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure that constitutes 2.13 percent of the annual cotton production plan. To date, the republic's cotton growers have collected over 40 percent of the annual cotton production plan. A total of 171,748 tons of cotton have been collected by cotton-harvesting machines, thus meeting 21.47 percent of the annual plan. Yesterday, the republic's combines collected 13,513 tons of cotton. Meanwhile, fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered. Yesterday, a total of 6,624 tons of fine-fiber cotton were delivered to the procurement points. To date, a total of 101,686 tons of this high quality cotton have been collected by the republic's cotton growers, thus fulfilling 37.66 percent of the annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Sep 82 GF]

SORGHUM PLANTING -- During the next few years the planting of sorghum has to be increased two or three times. A decision about this was adopted today at a session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. Sorghum at present is distributed mainly in the southern regions where it is grown for grain and for silage. Experience of leading farms in the North Caucasus and in the part of the Ukraine lying close to the Black Sea shows that this agricultural crop is little affected by drought. It is not fastidious about the conditions in which it is cultivated. The areas under grain sorghum are being increased considerably in the southern part of the country. It has been found worthwhile to grow sorghum-Sudan-grass hybrids for silage on a wide scale in more northerly districts, including the Non-Chernozem Zone. Silage from this crop is good feed for animals and ensures a high level of cattle productivity. In order that this program may be carried out successfully measures have been mapped out to improve selection and seed production of sorghum. Its seeds will be produced in specialized farms in the Rostov, Saratov, Odessa and other oblasts. At the session of the colegium it was also planned that plantings of rape, the valuable fall crop, should be increased, too. Rape oil is in no way inferior to sunflower oil in quality and in addition winter rape is a valuable fodder crop which gives the earliest green fodder. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 82 LD]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON TANK TROOPS DAY

PM161543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order, 12 September 1982, No 215, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade tank builders!

Comrade tank troop veterans!

Today our people and their servicemen are celebrating tankmen's day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness among Soviet people and nationwide struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The tank troops, created and educated by the Communist Party, have traveled a long and glorious combat path and written many bright pages in the heroic annals of the Soviet Armed Forces. In the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War the tankmen displayed mass heroism, courage and staunchness and a high level of military skill.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state the tank troops are now equipped with first-rate armaments and combat hardware and have ideologically tempered, politically mature, highly skilled military cadres. The tankmen, rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, warmly approve and unanimously support, like all army and navy personnel, the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

In a single formation with all the armed forces, they augment the heroic combat traditions, watch vigilantly over the peaceful creative labor of Soviet people and socialism's historic gains and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday -- tankmen's day!

I wish tank troop personnel further successes in combat and political training, in improving military skill, in increasing combat readiness and in strengthening military discipline.

I wish tank building workers new achievements in creating modern tank hardware.

To mark tankmen's day, I give the order:

To hold festival firework displays today, 12 September, at 2200 hours local time, in the Hero-City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, in the capitals of the union republic and in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live the Great Soviet people -- builders of communism! Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valorous tank troops!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DISCUSSES PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM221409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Educating Soviet Patriots"]

[Text] The motherland.... Exalted words which stir the heart of the Soviet man, the Soviet serviceman. To whatever nationality he may belong, there is nothing dearer to him than the USSR.

Soviet servicemen are proud of their socialist motherland -- of its heroic history and most progressive social and state system, the great indestructible friendship of the peoples, and our Communist Party leading the country along the true Leninist path. We are proud of the results of the constructive activity of the party and people and of the fact that a developed socialist society -- the supreme achievement of social progress today -- has been built in the USSR.

This pride stems from our ardent, profound sense of Soviet patriotism which fuses together love for our native land, loyalty to the cause of the Communist Party, respect for the peoples' revolutionary traditions and best national traditions, devotion to the socialist system and burning hatred for our class enemies -- the imperialists. Life-creating Soviet patriotism is a powerful source of great creative energy and the mass heroism of the motherland's armed defenders.

A profound sense of Soviet patriotism takes shape in the serviceman under the influence of our entire socialist reality. And at the same time patriotism is being nurtured. Asserting in the servicemen's consciousness the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of the soviets and a readiness to come to the defense of the gains of socialism at any minute is one of the fundamental, main avenues of ideological work in the armed forces.

In the army and navy there are very broad opportunities for the personnel's patriotic education and rich experience of this work has been accumulated. Take the signals regiment where Lt Col V. Teplov is a party committee member. Considering that patriotic self-awareness is based on people's political maturity and communist conviction, the commander and his deputy for political affairs and the party activists display constant concern for improving the quality and effectiveness of all forms of the personnel's political study. At political classes, political information sessions, lectures and talks held most frequently indirectly in the subunits, the servicemen are given an in-depth explanation of the policy of our party and the Soviet state and are shown, on the basis of specific instances and examples, the tremendous strength and triumph of communist ideals. The personnel is comprehensively informed of the country's life and the nationwide struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and of the successes of the union and autonomous republics, oblasts and krays from which people are drafted.

Many effective methods of forming a lofty patriotic spirit in the personnel are used at the Red Banner Black Sea fleets. Notebooks entitled "A Sailor's Words About the Motherland" and "Thoughts About the Motherland and Military Duty" are kept on long-distance voyages on a number of ships. How many heartfelt, moving entries they contain! The sailors describe their native districts, and their personal destiny, inextricably linked with the great destiny of the motherland. These entries are used when holding thematical soirees, Lenin readings, debates and talks.

Correct action is being taken by those units and ships where for patriotic education purposes the combat traditions of the army and navy are actively propagandized, the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and their exploits for the motherland are described graphically and impressively, competition is organized among the personnel for the right to call themselves the successors to the best specialists of the war years, correspondence with veterans is organized, and thematical soirees at which the combat colors are shown, lessons in courage, excursions to museums and rooms of combat glory and visits to battle sites are held.

Unfortunately we have units and ships which still make poor use of existing opportunities for stepping up the personnel's patriotic education and improving its quality and effectiveness. A political information session, a talk, the occasional thematic soiree -- that is sometimes all that is used from among the great diversity of forms, methods and means. Talks next to the map of the motherland, question and answer evenings, excursions to local enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, meetings with leading workers and production innovators and veterans are seldom held. The people's daily work routine is poorly reflected in visual agitation. Insufficient use is made of the press, radio, cinema and television. The leading personnel still attend only poorly to this important work.

Patriotic education requires a comprehensive, systematic approach, skillful planning, initiative and creation and tireless concern to improve the quality of the measures carried out and their emotional impact. In talks and lectures and at thematical soirees the indisputable advantages of socialism over capitalism, the growth of the USSR's international prestige, the grandeur and beauty of the new world and the noble ideals and historical truth of our life must be revealed on the basis of specific instances and examples. And at the same time it is essential to show the social, national and political antagonisms which are concealed between the American way of life pushed by bourgeois propaganda and to describe the millions of unemployed and the inflation in the capitalist countries, the crisis of bourgeois culture and imperialism's bloody crimes.

In all this work it is essential to stress that our love for the motherland and pride in its victories and accomplishments have nothing in common with national exclusivity or national egotism. Our patriotism is deeply imbued with the ideas of internationalism and the peoples' unity in the struggle for socialism and communism and peace on earth.

In forming in the servicemen lofty patriotic feelings, ardent love for the motherland and pride in its achievements, it is important to show convincingly that the army and navy servicemen's patriotism is an active, effective feeling and that it finds specific expression in selfless military labor for the benefit and happiness of their native land, for the triumph of communism. The Soviet patriot always lives by the same breath, the same cares and interests as the motherland, and invests an increasing proportion of his labor in the people's common labor and greets with fitting deeds the notable date that is the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The Soviet serviceman and patriot under the conditions of the present aggravated international situation devotes all his efforts to raising the combatreadiness of the army and navy, persistently seeks good results in combat and political training, and is always ready, not begrudging his life, to fulfill with honor and dignity his patriotic and international duty.

ALL-ARMY MILITARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE HELD

PM221413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Matching Up to Current Demands"]

[Excerpts] The all-army conference of leading personnel of military educational establishments and USSR Defense Ministry cadre organs lasted 3 days -- 14-16 September. At the conference vital questions of the work of military academies, institutes and schools were discussed, a businesslike exchange of opinions was held and ways of further improving the training of highly skilled military specialists were outlined.

As already reported, Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres; and Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered reports at the conference.

In his report "On the State of and Measures To Further Improve the Quality and Efficiency of the Training of Officer Cadres in Defense Ministry Military Educational Establishments in the Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Orders and Directives of the USSR Defense Minister" Army General I.N. Shkadov noted that a system of military education matching up to current demands has taken shape in the Soviet Armed Forces. The army and the navy have officer cadres that are ideologically tempered, politically mature, boundlessly devoted to the party cause and to the people and highly trained in the military and technical respects. They are capable of successfully resolving the tasks entrusted to them both in peacetime and in a combat situation. Over 90 percent of officers are Communists or Komsomol members. Around 70 percent of officers have higher military or specialized military education. This is almost twice as many as 10 years ago.

Recalling the demands on Soviet specialists formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the speaker stressed that these fully apply to military cadres as well. The Soviet military leader now has greater need than ever of great competence, a keen sense of the new and the ability to assume responsibility for the resolution of complex tasks, to spot and support initiative in time and to mobilize personnel's will and energy. The military leader of any rank must keep abreast of the achievements in military theory, constantly learn and grow, and not only have an excellent grasp of his profession but also be able to work with people and educate them. Military educational establishments are called upon to foster all these qualities in their alumni.

After describing the measures to further improve the activity of military schools implemented in recent years, Army General I.N. Shkadov analyzed the work of the command and political personnel and teaching collectives of military academies and schools and cadre organs.

The speaker paid great attention to questions of selecting the commanders of training subunits and teachers and to training and educational work with them. The assessment of officers carried out this year should help to further strengthen cadres of command and professional and teaching personnel, he stressed.

The best representatives of Soviet young people must be chosen for training in military educational establishments, the report noted. We must ensure that the percentage of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers among the candidates increases. Life demands that schools increase their activeness in selecting candidates, that military educational establishments establish close links with troops, military commissariats and soviet and Komsomol organs, and that modern methods of professional selection be developed and put into practice.

The report made an analysis of the state of the study material base and everyday amenities at academies and schools.

Going on to discuss the further improvement of the effectiveness of the political and military education of students, the speaker mentioned among the reasons for the shortcomings that are still taking place the poor study of their moral and political and business qualities and miscalculations in individual education work with people. Yet individual work is one of the main forms of education in a military educational establishment. Subunits are not produced, rather individual people.

Military educational establishments must be for the troops a model of the organization of life and service according to the regulations. We must ensure that each pupil sets an example of the zealous performance of military duty, personal organization and conscious military discipline.

The speaker devoted considerable attention to analyzing the activity of military educational establishment graduates in the forces and the fleets and to problems of their further improvement and growth and of the active implementation of the Party's cadre policy in the armed forces.

Concluding the report, Army General I.N. Shkadov expressed the firm conviction that military educational establishments would successfully resolve the tasks entrusted to them and would raise to a new level the quality and effectiveness of the students' political and military education and vocational training.

Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who delivered a report "On Further Increasing the Role of Military Educational Establishments as Centers of Students' Marxist-Leninist Education and Communist Education," described in detail the conditions in which lofty moral and political qualities are molded in officer cadres. We noted the tremendous influence on improving the quality of students' curriculum and education exerted by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party resolutions on further improving ideological and political education work and improving the activity of higher education.

The conference participants took an active part in discussing the reports at the plenary sessions. Specific discussions took place at the section meetings.

It was said that after the similar conference held 10 years ago the standard of the training of officer cadres had substantially risen, the content and methods of their curriculum and education had improved and the scope of research work had broadened and its quality had improved.

At the same time, many of the speakers noted, there are considerable untapped reserves in military educational establishments. Sometimes they turn out officers who do not possess lofty business and moral and political qualities. The reason is that certain military eucational establishments fail to display due concern for improving the training and educational process and poorly introduce leading experience. But life is confronting military schools with new and more complex tasks.

The conference participants' attention was riveted on the most important areas of activity of military educational establishments. Improving the effectiveness of students' ideological and political education has pride of place among these. The military leader of any rank is above all an active implementer of the party's policy. Marxist-Leninist theory provides a reliable compass in all his activities. The profound study of it and the constant improvement of their pupils' ideological tempering are a most important task of military educational establishments.

Speaking of improving students' military vocational training, the speakers and the section leaders stressed that in order to perform his official duties successfully, an officer must have a perfect knowledge of military matters and be a good leader and organizer, a skillful educator and exacting teacher, a highly trained technical specialist and a thrifty economic manager.

Much has been done in recent years to improve the training of students. Exercises in handling troops and weapons and combat training tours of duty in command posts have been introduced into practice and exercises involving field firing have become regular. But the quality of students' military vocational training is not high at all military educational establishments. More concern must be shown for officers' field, flying and naval skills, and technical training. A great deal depends on the standard of their physical training and drill training, which people have lost their taste for in some places. Yet they not only harden students but also accustom them to order and discipline and rally them. Every student must be marked by an exemplary appearance, smartness and dash.

The departments, which ultimately determine the content and the unity of training, scientific and educational work, play a great role in the constant improvement of the training and education process, it was noted at the conference. Departments are the main component of a military educational establishment.

Their strengthening with highly qualified scientific teaching cadres and the creation of the conditions for teachers to improve scientific and methodological standards are one of the decisive conditions of the successful development of higher education. The selection of military educational establishment command personnel must be approached from a standpoint of great party exactingness.

Great attention was paid to the education of students in the glorious traditions of military educational establishments, to the dissemination of leading experience and to the strengthening of military schools' ties with the troops. It is the task not only of military educational establishments but also of troops to ensure the great effectiveness of practical training among the troops.

The officer's work with people is of special significance. It is the prime task of military schools to teach students to establish correct relations within the troop collective and to rally it, and to foster an educator's skills in them. The officer must be in the midst of the masses of soldiers, must live the same interests as his subordinates, must be exacting and sensitive toward people, must know their needs and demands and must rely skillfully on the party and Komsomol organization.

Military educational establishments are a center of the development of military science. They concentrate under their roof a considerable proportion of all military research. These questions too were naturally discussed in detail. It was said that it is necessary boldly and resolutely to broaden the front of the scientific quest and to increase its effectiveness and practical thrust. Scientific work must contribute to the creative growth of teaching personnel and have a beneficial influence on the quality of the curriculum and education.

In conclusion, the leading personnel of military educational establishments and cadre organs were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union, S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

The conference participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally.

SOKOLOV PRESENTS AWARD TO MILITARY ACADEMY

PM171345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Col A. Kozlov report: "Award to Academy"]

[Text] The Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Timoshenko Military Academy of Chemical Defense has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for great services in training highly skilled officer cadres for the USSR Armed Forces and for developing Soviet military science.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, presented the award to the military training establishment on 11 September. Congratulating the command, the political section, the professional and teaching staff, students, workers and employees on the high state award, he expressed confidence that the academy will continue to make a worthy contribution to increasing the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces.

Col Gen of Technical Troops V. Myasnikov, chief of the academy, expressed cordial gratitude on behalf of the military training establishment's personnel to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their high assessment of the work of the academy's collective.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel; Col Gen of Technical Troops V. Pikalov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry chemical troops; and S. Kupreyev, first secretary of Baumanskiy CPSU Raykom.

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